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DOCTORS' CABINET MERGER ASSAILED AS TOO EXPENSIVE

Chicago Business Men Forecast Federal Health Appropriations to Bait State Money

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Wide opposition will come from taxpayers to the proposed federal department combining public health, education, social service and veterans' relief according to the opinion of prominent Chicago business and civic leaders, who say that such a department would be a big drain on the public purse.

It would establish a piece of machinery to do work commensurate, in the public eye, with the other cabinet departments, and hence would require an immense appropriation, objectors point out. They say it also would extend the plan of giving financial aid to states for state work, thus inviting and stimulating legislatures to make appropriations to match federal figures to be spent under federal restrictions. Various leaders here say large appropriations for health and other propaganda use would not be so readily made by legislatures if it were not that the federal revenue is available and held out as a bait for the state money.

Blow to Government Policy
Establishment of such an expensive department drawing both on the federal and state treasuries would give the Administration's policy to keep national government operation costs down a bad jolt, leaders here aver.

Frank J. Loesch, prominent attorney of this city, one of those chosen by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to act on a committee to study the proposal for a national department in the Cabinet on education, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a welfare department, in his opinion, would add a large expense for a proposition which should rightfully be in the hands of the individual states. He said that his opposition to this measure was based on the cost of the thing and that it properly belonged in the hands of each state.

William L. Abbott of the Commonwealth Edison Company, who was on a committee from the Chicago Association of Commerce to study the educational needs of Chicago, the State and the Nation, said he objects to the measure because he opposes all federal domination in matters rightfully belonging to state control.

John Wilder, another civic leader and member of the Association of Commerce Committee on Education, said that he could see no need for a Cabinet office on welfare. He brought out that the increased cost of government operation and a tendency toward centralization of activities which rightfully should come under state jurisdiction were reasons why the measure looked objectionable.

An "Entering Wedge"
"Although the doctors, in their plea for this department, say that correct regulation of the work can be effected under the new plan by bringing together the \$750,000,000 now going to these bureaus, as they are organized at present, another \$150,000,000 immediately will be wanted to extend the work," Joseph Mason, who was prominent in former Governor Lowden's administration in reorganizing the state government machinery, told the representative. "This appeal for a Cabinet department is only an entering wedge," he said.

"Any precipitous settling of the proposed question of a new department that would include social service, education, public health, and the relief of war veterans would be unfortunate if not prefaced by a thorough comprehension on the part of the public and by joint conferences of all the departments effected," said J. D. Hunter, general superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago, in discussing the new department proposed by a group of physicians who met in Washington recently.

"This is a serious question which ought not to be settled without the careful consideration of the chief workers in the four fields and it certainly ought not to be settled under cover. The reasons for combining social service, education, public health, and the relief of war veterans are not superficially apparent and should be explained before any action is taken."

NINE CARLOADS OF HARD COAL SEIZED AT SARATOGA SPRINGS

Policemen and Firemen Act Under Direction of Public Safety Head—Residents in Threatening Mood

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Nine carloads of anthracite standing in the local Delaware & Hudson Railroad yards were seized this morning by Dr. Arthur J. Leonard, Commissioner of Public Safety, and diverted to a nearby coal yard for distribution by city policemen and firemen in emergency cases.

All city police and firemen of duty were ordered to the yards. The police were under orders to make arrests if resistance was offered by railroad employees.

Residents throughout this region of the State today were threatening to take the law into their own hands and

Gov. Davis Commutes Howatt Jail Sentence

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 19.—JONATHAN M. DAVIS, Governor of Kansas, in response to appeals of labor unions and Democratic politicians, has cut 46 days off the sentence of Alexander Howatt, former chief of the Mine Workers. Howatt was sent to jail for six months for violating the industrial court law. Governor Davis had refused clemency, saying that whether a law was good or bad, it was the duty of every citizen to obey it. But Democratic politicians had made promises to labor leaders that if labor would actively campaign for Mr. Davis, Howatt would be released.

S. B. Amidon, Democratic national committeeman from Kansas, urged the Governor to make good on the promise. Hence the commutation of sentence of 180 days to 134 days, and the fine to \$1 and costs. He is to be paroled from jail by the district court under this order.

CALIFORNIA THRIVES UNDER DRY REGIME

Federal, State and City Officials Praise Citizens for Support of Enforcement Laws

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Prohibition enforcement in California is gaining, police and federal officials told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

"From Jan. 20 to Feb. 10 the San Francisco police have averaged 10 arrests per day and 700 bootlegging joints have been closed," said Daniel J. O'Brien, chief of police. "In that period there has been an average of nine-tenths of one burglary for each patrol in the 10 districts of the city. This is a remarkable record both for prohibition and for police efficiency."

Continuing, the chief said: "San Francisco has an area of 47 square miles and a population of 720,000. When the city was half the size and twice as disreputable the crime dragnet of those so-called good old days of the wide open saloon used to yield on an average of 15 arrests daily for serious crimes."

The most astounding feature of prohibition in California is the increased support accorded to it by the rank and file of the citizens. This support is most pronounced in San Francisco, city of the majority. The city's vote against the Wright Act, respect for prohibition in California is undoubtedly increasing due to the fact that the city is showing a record in support by Samuel F. Rutter, federal prohibition director. Law depends on co-operation of the majority. The attitude of working and business men is changing from hostility to sensible co-operation. There are many honest and good people who do not believe in prohibition, but being honest, they are willing to abide by the will of the majority and give it a trial.

In the last six weeks, since the Wright Act went into effect, 360 bootleggers have been convicted and fined a total of \$550,000, according to figures compiled by the county clerk's office. In January the police made 331 arrests for violations of the Wright Act and 87 for infractions of the Volstead Law. Mr. Rutter declared:

"It has cost the Government \$250,000 to enforce prohibition in this state during the last year. This does not include \$332,908.97 for taxes assessed on illicit liquor. Federal agents during 1927 made 5689 arrests in this state for violations of the Volstead Act, seized 120,982 gallons of distilled spirits, confiscated 222,152 gallons of wine and destroyed 315,142 gallons of wine. There were confiscated 373 automobiles valued at \$750,000 and 572 stills were destroyed."

But it is, after all, the abatement clause in the Volstead Act that proved the key in combating lawlessness. During the year 237 abatement suits were filed, and with the survey of places under surveillance, the end of prohibition is in sight. The private club is the alternate for corner saloons but there are several ways of breaking up this system and the club proprietor will be ferreted out and convicted."

OFFICE WORKERS ARE IN DEMAND

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—An increase of 92 per cent in the demand for office workers in various fields in the last year is reflected in a report of the American Employment Exchange, just made public. A large proportion of the increase is for workers for subordinate positions in the lower ranges of the salary scale. An increase of more than 80 per cent in the demand for women office clerks since last December is shown in the report.

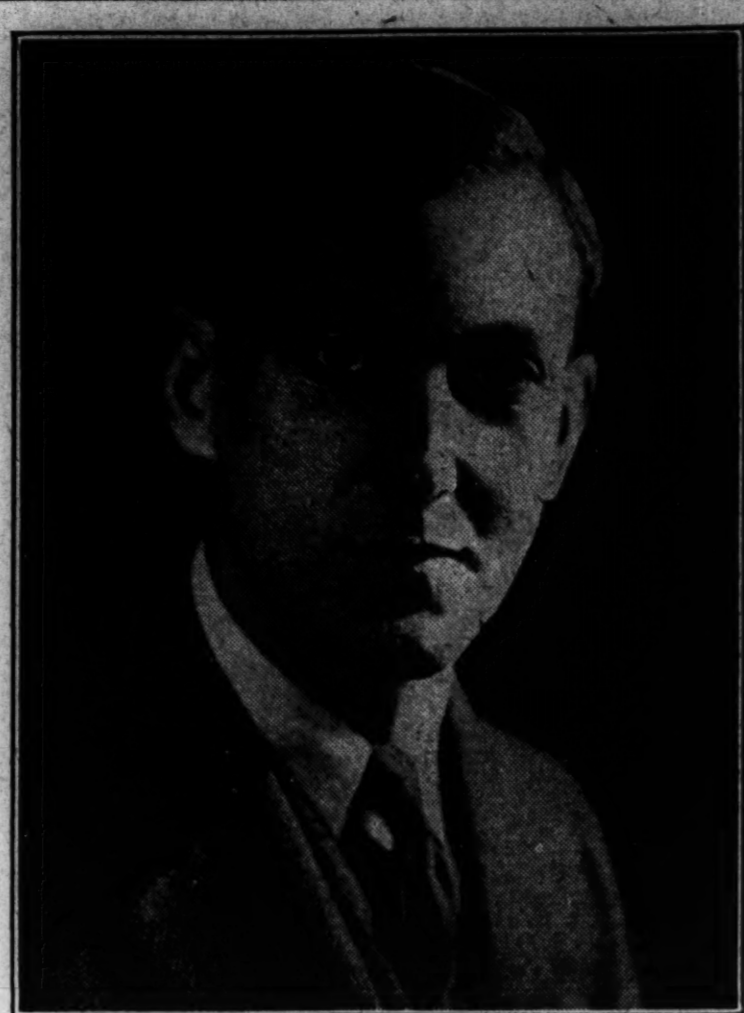
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George Leigh Mallory

Member of the Party That Climbed Within 1700 Feet of the Summit of Mt. Everest Last Summer. Mr. Mallory Says the Party Will Make Another Effort in 1924, Starting Between the Melting of Winter Snows and the Coming of the Summer Monsoon

OKLAHOMANS SEEK FAIR FARM PROFITS

Price-Fixing Laws Sought to Balance Mounting Taxes and Labor Charges

By GEORGE T. ODELL
WEATHERFORD, Okla., Feb. 19.—In the wheat belt of Oklahoma the farmers are profuse in their apologies for the run-down condition of their farms. It is their theory that the stranger coming to visit them should find so many houses and barns that have not had a fresh coat of paint for three or four years, and that their implements show signs of hard usage and considerable mending. To one who, like myself, had just come from a tour of the southeastern states, where nine-tenths of the rural homes are tiny cabins whose four walls and roofs were that uninspiring drab hue of weatherbeaten boards entirely innocent of any paint, it was like coming out from under a cloud of depression to gaze upon the comfortably proportioned, bright-hued farm buildings that dot the landscape of these plains. Maybe they have not been freshly painted, but there is hardly a farmhouse or barn in the northern half of Oklahoma that is not colorful, and it speaks volumes for the ambition of these people that they should apologize for a deterioration that is scarcely visible to the alien eye.

The farmers in Oklahoma are depressed, but they are going ahead with dogged determination, raising the largest crops they can and getting deeper and deeper into debt. Rural banks are failing here and there throughout the State, mortgage debts are being increased and some mortgages are being foreclosed, but the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

JUNIOR SOCIALISTIC LEAGUE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Plans to organize a branch of the Young People's Socialist League, an adjunct of the Socialist Party, in every high school in New York City have been laid before the organization. It is announced. The organization is also considering means for extending its work among the children of the elementary schools of the city, it was stated.

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BELGIAN PREMIER FAVORS FURTHER DRASTIC MEASURES

M. Theunis Reported Advocating Seizure of All Ruhr Products—British Offer

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, Feb. 19.—The French have tried to keep the discussion about the Rhine railways as technical as possible, but undoubtedly it is the political aspect which is of the most importance. Pressed far it would compel the withdrawal of British troops, and in France it would be considered that the entente was completely ended. Emphatically the German Government does not want this, though responsible newspapers have seized on the formula "Everything must be subordinated to the triumph of our undertaking."

Tightening Screws on Germany
If, however, there are those who would sacrifice the last vestiges of a special friendship and co-operation with England for the sake of tightening the screws on Germany, the French Government has definitely reached the opinion that a British withdrawal would be a moral disaster. Germany, though also desirous of keeping England in the Rhineland because it may be a restraining influence, would still be elated at implying a rebuke to France, and this elation would enable it to stiffen its opposition.

Another reason for the importance which the French attach to these discussions, is that they have a genuine belief in the possibility of a German Nationalist uprising. There have been urgent requests from the French military advisers in the Ruhr district. Unless reinforcements can be rushed up, it is held that the army of occupation was in some peril. If a real revolt came, it was not considered strong enough to hold every town. It will be remembered that the Belgian general declared that for the proper occupation of the Ruhr it will be necessary to put a soldier in every house. This is an epigrammatic exaggeration, but it remains true that from a military viewpoint, the troops are in a weak position.

Importance of Negotiations
They are all right provided there is no trouble, but an occupation of this kind cannot be conducted on the supposition that there will be no attack. The danger is that communications may be cut behind the French army. Undoubtedly the temper of the Ruhr population is not improving. There may be an explosion at any moment. I am unable to confirm the story of the French having the documentary evidence of a plot, but anyhow French military men desire to take precautions.

This is one reason why much more importance has been given to these negotiations than may appear in American eyes to be the case. It is understood that Mr. Theunis, the Belgian Prime Minister is coming to Paris this week and will hold consultations with Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier. He is represented as being in favor of the most drastic measures, including the seizure and sale of all industrial products of the Ruhr. Obviously if such a plan were really in contemplation, it could only be executed provided there were adequate transport facilities. There are not. There has been much exaggeration concerning the degree of control that the French have over the railways in the Ruhr itself. In reality they control the railways round the Ruhr, but are still unable to load trucks and run trains in the interior.

French Force Reinforced

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The French Embassy was advised by its government today that three more infantry regiments had been placed at the disposal of General Degoutte, commanding the French army of occupation in the Ruhr, because of "the resistance ordered by German officials and numerous attempts at sabotage."

LITHUANIANS RENEW ATTACKS ON POLES IN NEUTRAL TERRITORY

Former Call Class of 1922 to Colors, in View of Repeated Collisions Between the Two Forces

WARSAW, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Fresh attacks by the Lithuanians on Polish forces in the neutral zone allotted to Poland are reported here today. It is also said that the class of 1922 has been mobilized in Lithuania.

Dispatches last night from both Polish and Lithuanian sources reported collisions between forces of the two countries. The Lithuanian Legation in Paris made public a dispatch from Kovno asserting that Polish forces had invaded Lithuania, after occupying the neutral zone near Orany, and attacked the Lithuanian troops with heavy casualties. The dispatch added that the Lithuanian Government had reported the facts to the League of Nations, requesting that steps be taken to prevent an extension of the conflict.

A Warsaw dispatch declared that Polish troops and police, assigned to occupy Poland's part of the neutral zone, had been opposed by Lithuanian forces, including regular troops.

Action on Both Sides

PARIS, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Meager details of the occupa-

Indianization of Army to Be Put Under Test

By Special Cable
Calcutta, Feb. 19.—SPEAKING in the debate on the Indianization of the army, Lord Haulwood, commander-in-chief of the army in India, declared that the Government and the Secretary of State agreed to take eight specially selected regiments, mainly infantry, as a subject for experiment. All officers from colonel to junior subaltern, being Indian officers already holding the King's commission, will be gradually transferred to these eight units. The process will continue uninterruptedly. Simultaneously other Indians accepted for the King's commission will be posted with other units not at present being Indianized.

RAILROAD CONTROL GRANTED BY BRITAIN

British Action Places Düsseldorf Lines in Franco-Belgian Possession

COLOGNE, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—The British today turned over a six-kilometer strip on the western end of their zone so as to give the French and Belgians complete control of the double track railroad line from Düsseldorf, a short stretch of which ran through the British area.

By Special Cable
COLOGNE, Feb. 19.—Will the British flag be hauled down at Cologne to give place to the French tricolor? This is the burning question of the hour in Cologne, where Mr. Bonar Law's words regarding the possibility of the British withdrawal have caused the deepest despondency. "It would be a hard fate," say the Germans here, "if we were to lose both the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes."

General Godley, commanding the British forces is said to be opposed to the British army leaving Cologne. He is said to be supported in this view by Julian Pigot, British Civil Administrator who, young as he is, has done a wonderful work in Cologne. They regard it as a question of British prestige. Beyond that, is the desire that this oasis of peace should not be swamped in the flood of violence that threatens to engulf it. Indeed, it would be a thousand pities if all the good work which the British are doing here to heal the wounds of war and appease the bitter memories should be lost.

If the nations are to live at peace, the British, it may be said, have paved the way to a reconciliation of past enmities, just as the Americans did in Coblenz.

As to the control of the railway through the Cologne area, it is realized that the French want the use of the main lines, not so much for the transportation of coal, as for the use of troop trains in the event of serious trouble in the Ruhr district.

If there is trouble in the Ruhr which required such measures as the sending of French troop trains through Cologne, it would, it is feared, convulse the whole district. This might well prove exceedingly embarrassing to the British who are responsible for maintaining order, and who would have to guard the French from attack.

The threatened blockade of exports from the Ruhr makes the Germans, both workmen and employers more resolute not to come to terms until the French withdraw from the Ruhr altogether. Prices are very high in Cologne and people are beginning to suffer. There is a shortage of milk for children.

DRY CASE NOT TO BE QUASHED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Judge Francis A. Winslow, in the United States district court, refused to quash the indictment charging Harold L. Hart, former prohibition director, William Orr and other defendants with conspiracy to defraud the United States through illegal liquor sales.

EXTREMISTS GAIN GROUND IN ANGORA; ARMY TO MOBILIZE

Turks Prepare for Eventualities in Case Peace Negotiations Are Not Resumed

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, Feb. 19.—News from Angora confirms the report that the extremists in the National Assembly are gaining ground over the moderates, a situation unpromising for the peace of the Near East on the eve of the arrival of Ismet Pasha, the Kemal-ist delegate to the recent Lausanne conference, whose account of the proceedings in Switzerland is awaited with keen interest. The dispatches also show that Turco-plansian military co-operation, under the new treaty, will soon be an accomplished fact and that mobilization all over Anatolia will be pushed on rapidly in preparation for eventualities should the negotiations for a settlement not be resumed.

Angora is in need of aid from the war-time allies of the Turks, the Bulgarians, and the Government is reported to be haggling over terms for assistance. At the same time German officers are believed to be hastening to Asia Minor to take over control of the army. Although the interests of France are most endangered, the attitude of that country toward the Ottoman is encouraging them to increase their demands.

Meanwhile the news from Greece shows that Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Hellenic Premier, is busily engaged devising plans for the peaceful reconstruction of his country. The obstacles confronting him are well-nigh insurmountable, but his genius for organization is expected to go far toward raising the nation out of its welter of confusion and to restore its trade to something approaching a normal condition.

It is intimated that after the signing of the peace treaty Mr. Venizelos will go to Rome, where he hopes to settle the question of the Dodecanese on the basis of the Tilton-Venizelos agreement. The hope is entertained that Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, whose moderation in dealing with foreign affairs has been one of the noteworthy characteristics of his brief term at the helm of the ship of state, will exert his efforts to the full, with a view to establishing a permanent understanding between the two nations on the questions now pending.

In a Fight Between Plow and Sword, Plow Wins, Says Kemal

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—Ismet Pasha has left for Angora on a special train, escorted by a military band. He is to meet Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Eski Shehr, from which point they will proceed to Angora together. Mustafa Kemal comes from Smyrna, where he opened the economic congress with an address, in which he declared that in a fight between the sword and the plow, the plow always won. Ismet, in a declaration to the assembly, said: "We don't want war, for we know it has done nothing. But we do not fear war. If need be, we will conscientiously, calmly, and openly face it, relying on our own strength to throw ourselves forward." These declarations were made between Constantine and Constantinople, after the Bucharest pourparlers.

Peace Prospects Not Bright

LONDON, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—The prospects of the early signature of a peace treaty with Turkey have not been brightened as a result of Lord Curzon's message, delivered to Ismet Pasha at Constantinople last Saturday, according to official quarters here.

It is expected that the Grand National Assembly at Angora will insist upon modification of the financial, economic and judicial clauses of the treaty. While the British maintain they will not depart from the general lines of the draft treaty, they will not object, they say, to meeting Turkish delegates again for the discussion of minor changes.

EAMON DE VALERA'S ARREST IN PROSPECT

LONDON, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—A dispatch to The Evening News from Belfast today says the freedom Eamon de Valera has enjoyed so far has given a great impetus to the Republican movement, the Free State authorities are afraid to arrest him, as Mr. de Valera is living in and about Dublin and may be interviewed daily without difficulty.

"Such a paradoxical state of affairs will soon be ended," says the correspondent. "For the Free State leaders have determined to give him the same sauce as the dupes he directs." The correspondent adds that there is little doubt but that the revolt would collapse if the chiefs were in custody. The rebels in the Arigna mountains region are reported to have been broken up.

DR. SUN TO REFORM CANTON GOVERNMENT

HONG KONG, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, one-time President of South China, outlines to Sir Robert Ho-tung here today plans for reorganizing the Government at Canton; whether Dr. Sun will go Wednesday morning.

The southern republican leader said he planned to abandon military expeditions, disbanding 50 per cent of the soldiers in Kwangtung Province and re-employing them on road construction.

OKLAHOMA FARMERS DEMANDING PRICE-REGULATING LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 1)

Oklahoma farmer is not a pessimist by nature no matter how lugubriously he may talk at the present time.

It was a distinct surprise to me to hear the farmers of this State laying the foundation of their troubles to the operation of the United States Food Administration during the war. They put the cause of their present distressed condition squarely on the backs of Herbert Hoover and Julius Barnes, with a little corner of it shifted over to the Federal Reserve Board. They say that if Mr. Hoover and Mr. Barnes had allowed the farmers to make the same proportion of profit that others were allowed to make during the war, they would not have been in their present plight. They assert that the Food Administration took care of the profits of the millers, the jobbers, the wholesalers and the retailers and then told the farmers that it was their patriotic duty to accept the price fixed by the Government on their commodities, despite the sacrifice it entailed.

However, that is water that has gone under the bridge, and the agricultural products that occurred in 1929, and which the farmers attribute to the action of the Federal Reserve Board is an accomplished fact. It has now become a part of the daily problem of the farmer, but he is not sulking over it. He is going ahead about his business. I should characterize the Oklahoma farmers as being natural conservatives whose thoughts have been turned by adversity toward radical measures of relief.

Radical Politics
The 1922 elections reflected the present mood of these Oklahoma agriculturists. They returned the radical candidates to office. The elections would indicate that there had been a political amalgamation of farmers and labor in this State, but I am convinced that there is no real political cohesion between the two groups. The farmers voted for the radical candidates because they were in a mood for a change, but the results so far have not pleased them. The State Legislature and the State Administration are accused of bowing to the decrees of Labor and leaving the farmers in the lurch, and Labor still one of the big problems of the wheat farmer and the cotton farmer too.

I will explain what I mean by saying that the Oklahoma farmers are turning toward radical measures of relief. They are not impressed with the rural credit legislation that Congress is now considering, neither the Capper Bill nor the Lenroot Bill. To use their own homely expression they say such legislation "will not amount to a hill of beans." What they want is price-fixing legislation. They want the Government, in some way to insure them a price for their products equal to the cost of production. They want some means of getting insurance against the yearly drain upon their resources due to the disparity in the market value of the commodities they produce and the prices they have to pay for labor and everything they purchase.

North Dakota's Influence

There are a number of elderly farmers who have behind them long records of successful operations, during which time they have acquired a comfortable competence, who are taking the initiative in trying to find a remedy for present conditions which they believe are heading them and their neighbors to financial ruin. These men are not radicals by temperament, neither are they adherents of the Non-Partisan League, nevertheless they look with favor upon the laws that have been enacted in North Dakota for the benefit of the agricultural industry, because they see that the farmers of that State have been helped by them. These men too are studying the whole farming question from production to marketing with a depth of understanding that has made them leaders of thought on that subject.

The men of this caliber are thinking most profoundly along the lines of guaranteed prices for agricultural commodities. All of them are strong advocates of co-operative commodity marketing, some of them go further, however, and demand Government aid. Clayton H. Hyde of Alva, for instance, is vice-president of the Oklahoma Farmers' Union and is known and respected from one end of the State to the other as a leader in what, for want of a better term, I may call the agrarian uplift movement. He evolved a scheme for Government guarantee of maximum prices of wheat, corn and cotton, based on cost of production, which, after he had reduced it to form, he discovered had been in operation in China during 11 centuries of the most prosperous period of that country's career.

Such schemes are tentative, how-

ever. The answer to them lies in the future. Oklahoma farmers as a rule are most anxiously concerned with the present. They want immediate help. It means nothing to them what the Government may give them for their grain five or 10 years from now when they are having to increase the size of the mortgage on their farms to keep abreast of the comforts to which they have grown accustomed in more prosperous years. These farmers have had a scale of decent living in which they have always taken a pride. So long as they are able to do so, they probably will borrow money to maintain the comforts that are not extravagant, and to provide cultural advantages for their families.

This State is overrun right now with agents for private farm mortgage loan companies. I met one of these agents in my hotel. "Everybody wants to borrow money," said he, "and competition for the business is awfully keen. Nearly 30 per cent of the farms in the State are mortgaged. The State school trustees have a revolving fund which they lend to the farmers on mortgages up to 50 per cent of the value of their property at 5 per cent. The Federal land banks lend in this section of the country. The private lenders charge interest ranging up to 10 per cent and stiff fees besides, but they will lend a higher percentage of value."

Low Prices and High Interest
Bank loans to farmers on crop mortgages and personal credit are made at rates as high as 10 per cent. The farmers are still carrying a heavy burden of these loans which they have not been able to pay off on account of the low prices they have received for their grain and live stock, and in some sections of the State, right around here for instance, because of several succeeding years of poor crops. The average yield of wheat per acre in Custer and Washita counties last year, for instance, was only nine bushels, and the yield of corn was only about 20 bushels.

Most years the rainfall is very light in northern Oklahoma, and as Daniel Murrell, one of the biggest wheat farmers in the State, put it: "Most of the time we have to grow wheat on a shoestring as there is no real rainfall." Nevertheless there are over 3,000,000 acres planted to wheat in this State yearly.

Corn is a light crop, and cattle and hog raisers generally have to import some of this grain for feed. It is the practice of some farmers to pasture their stock in wheat fields. With No. 1 wheat bringing but \$1.06 on the farm as it is today, against 70 cents for corn, it is cheaper to pasture on the former than to feed the latter.

Land Prices Lower
The farms in Oklahoma are usually measured in quarter sections—160 acres. A few farmers own several sections, quite a number own a full section, and some own a half section. A quarter-section farm is valued today at from \$3000 to \$12,000, depending on location, character of the soil, and average moisture. The average wheat yield in the northern section of the State—and that is the major crop—is around 10 bushels to the acre. During the inflation period this land rose to \$20,000 and in rare instances to \$30,000 per quarter section. However, comparatively little land actually changed hands at these prices, it is said.

There have been some bumper wheat crops running as high as 22 bushels to the acre grown in the State, but they are few and far between. The best farms do not average more than 15 bushels. One man who has been farming here for 29 years told me that the average price he received for his wheat crops of 1920, 1921 and 1922 was 80 cents. He farms a whole section. "By diligence and hard work during nearly 30 years

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he has acquired material wealth amounting to approximately \$150,000, nearly all of which is represented by his farm. He keeps a good set of farm books, and his balance sheets show that in the last three years he has lost about \$40,000.

Taxes and Labor High

This man is one out of 190,000 farmers in the State of Oklahoma, but his balance sheet represents what has happened to every other farmer owner in the wheat belt to a greater or less degree. They are all up against the proposition of having to pay from \$4.50 to \$6 per day and board to harvest labor; they are all obliged to pay from 100 per cent to 150 per cent more for farm implements than they did when wheat was selling on the farm for 65 cents per bushel. It is costing them from 50 per cent to 100 per cent more to feed live stock and poultry, without getting any material advance in prices. Taxes that five years ago were 40 cents an acre are now \$1. In other words if farming was like any other industry, the grain growers of Oklahoma would be headed straight for bankruptcy, and not a few of them think they are.

In the southern part of the State, conditions are not quite so bad. There, cotton is the major crop, and there is a profit in raising lint at prevailing prices. The farmers there are not on easy street by any means, for reasons which I will explain in my next article, but at least they have the satisfaction of seeing their commodity marketed at a price that yields a profit and enables them to pay off some of the money they owe. What reason the 98,000 tenant farmers and the 23,000 who hire part of their land can have for hoping to advance their material fortunes, it is difficult to see. Certainly under present conditions they cannot look forward to making enough money to buy their farms.

INCIDENTS IN RUHR EFFECT REFERENDUM OF SWISS CITIZENS

By Special Cable

ZURICH, Feb. 19.—In yesterday's federal plebiscite the Franco-Swiss Treaty regarding so-called free zones of High Savoy and Gex was rejected with about 403,000 against about 92,000 votes. From these two zones, according to the treaties of 1815 and 1816, goods can be imported without custom duties into the canton of Geneva, of which the zone is a part.

To an overwhelming majority of the Swiss people and also to the majority of Geneva citizens, the new arrangement seemed to be an inadequate compensation for the existing treaties and the Federal Council was reproached with having sacrificed important Swiss rights to the claims of victorians France.

The Ruhr events highly contributed to create anti-French sentiment, especially in German Switzerland. This was the first time that an international treaty submitted for ratification to the judgment of the Swiss people.

CITY MANAGER PROPOSED
BRANDON, Man., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence).—The City of Brandon will seek authority from the Manitoba Legislature at this session to appoint a city manager to administer municipal affairs. The Legislature will also be asked to allow the town to adopt the English system of selecting the mayor from among the body of aldermen, thus depriving the electorate of this privilege.

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FISCAL POLICY DEBATED IN INDIA

Protection Opposed on Ground That It Would Add Greedy to Burden of High Prices

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.—An important debate on fiscal policy has just taken place in the Legislative Assembly on a resolution in favor of protection, moved by a Bombay member, Jamnadas Dwarakdas. Mr. Innes, the member for commerce, moved, on behalf of the Government, an amendment which agreed to the use of fiscal policy as a means to industrial development, and declared its application should be recognized the revenue aspect of the problem and must have due regard to the well-being of the community. It was agreed to coopt an advisory board of three, one of whom is a Government official.

The Government's position was weakened in the debate owing to the dominating anxiety of the members to secure a unanimous agreement with which to face the Secretary of State.

Mr. Blacket, the new finance member, declared his whole-hearted assent to the doctrine that the application of fiscal policy and evidently failed to realize that the house was utterly unrepresentative of the agriculturists, for whom the Punjab member uttered a stirring plea to the effect that protection would line the pockets of townsmen at the expense of equally important agricultural interests.

Even Mr. Innes, the commerce member, declared that if the agriculturists, who formed the bulk of the population, could understand the implication of the policy of protection and could bring their influence to bear on his amendment, protection would stand no chance of passing. He asserted also that protection would add greatly to the burden of high prices for the consumer.

The Bihar budget showed astonishingly good results. The balance at the end of 1921-1922 was not 60 lakhs of rupees, as anticipated, but 93 lakhs of rupees, while this balance instead of being reduced to 7½ lakhs of rupees during 1922-1923 as anticipated was increased to 119 lakhs of rupees, or practically the pre-reform position. The cessation of non-cooperation activity had also brought about a financial improvement. Of the opening balance of 119 lakhs of rupees for the current year 38 lakhs of rupees were allotted to capital expenditure.

COLUMBIA RECEIVES PRESENT OF MILLION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—As its first official act, the International Education Board, founded recently by John D. Rockefeller Jr., has granted \$1,000,000 in ten installments to Teachers' College, Columbia University, for the

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TREASURES UNEARTHED AT LUXOR DAZZLE EXPERT AND LAYMAN

Archaeological Worth of Discovery Is Beyond Estimate—Value of Objects in Outer Chambers, \$15,000,000

LUXOR, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press)

The tomb of Tut-anh-amen was opened officially to visitors yesterday afternoon, when about 100 distinguished personages were admitted to see the splendors disclosed last week. From an early hour in the morning the track alongside the Nile leading to the Valley of the Kings was crowded and great numbers hastened in various conveyances to the scene of the excavations, among them being some of those privileged to enter the tomb itself.

POLES CELEBRATE COPERNICUS' MEMORY

WARSAW, Feb. 19.—The four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Copernicus, the great astronomer, who was born at Thorn, Prussia, Feb. 19, 1473, was celebrated throughout Poland yesterday.

The President, Mr. Wojciechowski, the members of the Cabinet, the clergy and school children participated in the ceremonies.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The anniversary was celebrated here yesterday afternoon at Cooper Union at a mass meeting under the auspices of the United Polish Societies of New York. The Polish Minister at Washington, Dr. Ladyslas Wroblewski, was honorary chairman and Dr. Stefan Grotowski, Polish Consul General in New York, also attended. The speakers at the meeting included Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Royal S. Copeland, Garrett P. Serviss, and Martin J. McChesney.

3000-MILE TRIP TO MISSIONS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Rev. Arthur J. Bowen, secretary of the South African General Mission, an inter-denominational organization with 28 missions in Africa, has just arrived home after a year's trip through "The Dark Continent," during which he has covered more than 3000 miles, much of it on foot, donkey back and bicycle. Dr. Bowen visited all of the missions maintained by his organization during his stay in Africa.

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DEBT CONDITIONS CALLED FOR ACTION

Britain and Italy Were Moderate but Belgium Had to Follow the French Lead

The subject of the reparations obligations has been studied from all angles by the writer and the results of his investigations are incorporated in two articles, of which this is the first.

By CRAWFORD PRICE
Special From Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The actual occupation of the Ruhr by France was, of course, preceded by years of tedious negotiations, both between the Allies and Germany, with a view to the elaboration of some plan which would at least represent a workable compromise. Little useful purpose would, at this juncture, be served by an attempt to report the tortuous trend of these negotiations. But it is not without interest to attempt a brief summary of the schemes which were submitted by Britain and France during the Paris Conference which resulted in the decision of France to embark on separate action.

These schemes were motivated, not only by the failure of Germany to meet her reparations obligations, but by her obvious disinclination to make payments. The Allies had to face the grave international economic situation which existed in Germany, and they had before them the virtual demand by Germany for the reduction of the total amount of the indemnity and a prolonged moratorium, during which no payments whatsoever would be called for.

Attitude of Allies Varied

That the attitude of Britain, France, Belgium and Italy toward this proposition differed is, of course, well known. British thought took a national, but nevertheless international, trend. It saw no hope of an economic revival while Germany floundered in a welter of financial disorder; it was disposed to regard Germany as a common debtor, and argued that the only chance of collecting money from her lay in facilitating her recovery; it saw in the crisis which had arisen the germ of future war, which it should be the first obligation of diplomacy and common sense to avert.

The French had other motives. They professed to believe that Germany could be made to pay, and that there was an underlying idea that the occupation of the Ruhr might result in a desired alliance between the Lorraine ore fields, the Ruhr coke, which is essential to their exploitation, and the German metallurgical interests, which alone could adequately handle the product—all these under French domination. Furthermore, they were inspired by concern for their future security, which tempted them to "smash Germany while the smashing is good."

Belgium was almost obliged to follow the French lead, while Italy was concerned with little save obtaining her share of reparations.

It followed almost as a necessary consequence of the wide diversity of outlook that the schemes proposed at Paris were materially different. The one was peremptory; the second was conciliatory; Italy came forward with a compromise.

More will probably be heard of the British program at a later date. For the moment, however, that proposed by France is of greater importance, and calls for first consideration. French maintain Germany can pay. The French standpoint was a declaration that Germany could pay the indemnity as at present fixed, and that in no case could any reduction be contemplated unless the other Allies consented to sacrifice a part of the percentage allotted to them in favor of France. Touching upon British references to the payment of interrelated debts (Britain had demanded no more than she was called upon to pay to America), France assumed that all war debts were contracted in the general interest and insisted that they must be extracted from Germany. Hence the proposal—ludicrous at that stage—to meet French obligations to Britain with the worthless "C" bonds issued under the last tentative settlement.

Briefly put, the French plan proposed to discount all German obligations by international banks secured on German assets, which would be seized and placed under a Committee of Guarantees. It was recognized, however, that the emission of loans would be impossible unless the finances of the Reich were put in order, and Germany was therefore to be called upon to stabilize the mark, balance her budget, cease the discounting of treasury bonds by the Reichsbank, and stop the flight of capital from the country.

Moratorium Is Necessary

All that is fairly common ground. The divergency arises when questions of ways and means are considered. All the Allies agree that a moratorium is primarily necessary, but the French desired to grant merely temporary relief for a period of two years only. They insisted that payment of the costs of the armies of occupation, of

the Rhineland high commission and the military control commission should be continued, and that there should be no cessation of deliveries in kind. In effect, the plan offered not a moratorium, but a sensible reduction of demands for two years.

Consent even to this, however, was made conditional on the Allies holding certain pages, ostensibly to guarantee the fulfillment of the new agreement by Germany, and the real sting of the proposals lay in this. They provided for the establishment of a Coal Commission at Essen to secure delivery of supplies to France, Belgium, and Italy, and reserved the right to seize forests in the Rhineland in order to safeguard the scheduled quantities of timber under reparations. Furthermore, they proposed to sequester the actual tax of 26 per cent on German imports, and to establish a customs control in the occupied regions and the Ruhr basin. Additional revenue was to be obtained by seizing the product of the coal tax in the Ruhr.

The French Government somewhat optimistically calculated that these measures would bring in an immense revenue, which would suffice to guarantee the program of restricted payments for the duration of the partial moratorium, and, so, it was alleged provide security for the funding of an international loan. In the event of a German refusal to accept the scheme, sanctions were indicated which called for the military occupation of the Ruhr and the setting up of a customs corridor to the east of the occupied territories.

The arguments of financial authorities apart—they have been almost invariably wrong since August, 1914—it is difficult to believe that this program would have provided a solution of the problem. It might with considerable justification be regarded as a mere preliminary to the advance of French troops into the Ruhr—the Mecca of a large number of French politicians. In any case it smacked too strongly of political objectives, and for this and other reasons failed to secure the approval of the British Government.

CANADIAN TELLS OF RUHR POSITION

Patience in European Crisis Is Asked by Sir George E. Foster

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 16 (Special).—"We should have the greatest patience in criticizing the governments of Europe. They are weak and insecure, which is only inevitable under existing circumstances," stated Sir George E. Foster to the Empire Club yesterday.

Sir George was one of the two representatives of Canada at the first meeting of the League of Nations and one of the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles.

The instability of government is only accentuated by the instability of life itself, as illustrated by the numerous assassinations of prominent officials in recent years, said Sir George. He emphasized the peculiar position in the Ruhr by a comparison with Canada. It was as though Tom Moore should walk into Ottawa, and, without having the wishes of the people, should oust Mr. King and the House of Commons and establish himself as dictator of Canada.

Referring to the question of German reparations, he said the Allies' demands would mean that Germany would have to pay £100,000,000 per year. It was here that Anglo-Saxon thought, as coalesced by Great Britain and the United States, and European thought as typified by France, began to traverse divergent paths. France ignored the proposal offered by Britain and the United States, and today is seated on the chest of Germany.

MR. BUNTING RETURNS
JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Sydney Bunting, South African delegate to the Third International, has left South Africa and is on his way back to South Africa. It is understood that while in Moscow he visited the so-called Oriental University, established a year ago to train Indians and the Negroes of America and South Africa generally as missionaries for the task of creating a revolt among the colored people of the world. It is believed that he will endeavor to follow in the footsteps of Tom Mann, who recently toured South Africa.

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What of the Aviette?

THE aviette, or airplane driven by man-power, has, on the whole, attracted less attention in the last two or three years than it did just before the beginning of the war and just after its termination; but the report from France that an inventor there has recently succeeded in keeping his aviette in the air for more than two minutes, gives occasion for renewed analysis of the probable future achievements of that form of aircraft.

Long before prime movers using fuels derived from petroleum, or even engines driven by steam generated by coal, were dreamed of, the fancy of men had dwelt lovingly on the idea of flying like the birds by the utilization of the only power then available, the power of human muscle. If we were credulous enough to accept the writings of Latin poets at their face value as actual records of fact, we should have to credit Icarus with being the inventor of the first aviette and Virgil with being its historian, and from the time of that ill-fated flight toward the sun down to the present, there is a succession of stories of trials and failures, turning into success only when the attempt to flap the arms with wings attached was abandoned and the aid of gasoline was invoked.

Trick Bicycle Jumps

The aviette competitions held in France in the years immediately preceding the war aroused great enthusiasm and drew forth the entries of a horde of amateur inventors, the aviette fad of 1912 being the lineal ancestor of the soaring flight of 1922, but they produced no real achievement beyond the "flights" of a few trick bicycle riders who, having attained a high speed along the ground, were able to jump their wheels a few inches into the air. The performances had no merit except as acrobatic feats, however, and the tiny wings fitted to each side of the bicycles were probably long as 80 feet, even before the reported success mentioned in the first paragraph. Actual man-flight without the use of an engine still seems far away, however, for a hop of 10 yards, although of interest to engineers, can hardly be considered as direct practice in man-flight unless there seems to be reason to expect very great further gains as a result of continued investigation along the same lines.

The Engineering Problem
The problem of the aviette from the point of view of the engineer is obviously one, primarily, of the power developed and the power required for flight. It has been found by experiment that an athletic man can develop at least three-quarters of a horsepower, and in some cases considerably more, for a few seconds, and can exert half that amount steadily for a considerable period. To be very liberal it may be assumed that the continuous output will be one-half horsepower; and the problem then becomes one of designing an airplane which can be kept in the air with that amount of power, approximately one-tenth of the smallest amount with which any attempt has ever been made to fly an engine-driven machine.

It seems unlikely that the structure of an aviette can be built, with the very large wing area necessary for the best results, to weigh less than 60 pounds, or that the weight of the propeller and pedaling gear, or whatever other driving mechanism may be

adopted, will be below 15 pounds. Allowing 150 pounds for the pilot the total works out at 225. Airplane designers are generally satisfied when they succeed in keeping the resistance of a machine down to one-eighth of its weight, but in this case it will be supposed that a considerably higher efficiency has been secured, an efficiency above anything now obtained in practice, and that the total resistance to motion through the air at the most economical speed is only 20 pounds.

Aside from the resistance, the most important element in fixing the power requirements is the speed of flight. While there is no theoretical limitation on the extent to which that quantity can be reduced, it has been found impracticable to build gliders with a wing loading of less than 1½ pounds a square foot, and we can hardly expect to go farther with aviettes. That loading corresponds to a minimum speed of about 18 miles an hour, and an economical speed of 24. In order once more to be on the liberal side, any keep the calculated power down to the very lowest possible point, a speed of flight of 20 miles an hour will be assumed, together with a propeller efficiency of 80 per cent, which is abnormally high. If the reality can be made to agree with all these favorable assumptions it will require just 1.3 horsepower to fly, or just about three times as much as can be expected as steady output, and even this makes no allowance for losses in the transmission system, which would be relatively inefficient because of the necessity, if a pedaling gear is used, of delivering the power by rotation in a different plane from that in which it was generated. In order that the pedals might rotate about a shaft parallel to that of the propeller, the pilot would have to turn sideways and face the wind.

The outlook is not at all hopeful. Not only is there no prospect of long-continued flight with the aviette, but there does not seem even to be a chance of using muscular effort as an auxiliary for a searing machine to tide it over periods of unfavorable wind conditions. The power which could be furnished would not pay for the carrying of the additional weight or for the head resistance which the propeller would offer at the times when it was idle. The "bicycle airplane" seems definitely limited to jumps of a few seconds, and maintained by terrific exertions on the part of the pilot, and those who have been devoting attention to the production of a heavier-than-air craft which could get along without an engine and without the aid of any of those atmospheric irregularities on which gliders depend for their long flights may well despair of success until airplane efficiency is raised to a point where a machine can be built to carry 50 pounds a horsepower, and 12 pounds per square foot of wing surface. Else, before the time when they can be obtained in combination seems likely to be very far away.

Aerial Transport by Night
It has long been apparent that airplanes would have to travel by night as well as by day in order that they might realize to the fullest possible

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Trick Bicycle Jumps

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The Engineering Problem
The problem of the aviette from the point of view of the engineer is obviously one, primarily, of the power developed and the power required for flight. It has been found by experiment that an athletic man can develop at least three-quarters of a horsepower, and in some cases considerably more, for a few seconds, and can exert half that amount steadily for a considerable period. To be very liberal it may be assumed that the continuous output will be one-half horsepower; and the problem then becomes one of designing an airplane which can be kept in the air with that amount of power, approximately one-tenth of the smallest amount with which any attempt has ever been made to fly an engine-driven machine.

It seems unlikely that the structure of an aviette can be built, with the very large wing area necessary for the best results, to weigh less than 60 pounds, or that the weight of the propeller and pedaling gear, or whatever other driving mechanism may be

adopted, will be below 15 pounds. Allowing 150 pounds for the pilot the total works out at 225. Airplane designers are generally satisfied when they succeed in keeping the resistance of a machine down to one-eighth of its weight, but in this case it will be supposed that a considerably higher efficiency has been secured, an efficiency above anything now obtained in practice, and that the total resistance to motion through the air at the most economical speed is only 20 pounds.

Aside from the resistance, the most important element in fixing the power requirements is the speed of flight. While there is no theoretical limitation on the extent to which that quantity can be reduced, it has been found impracticable to build gliders with a wing loading of less than 1½ pounds a square foot, and we can hardly expect to go farther with aviettes. That loading corresponds to a minimum speed of about 18 miles an hour, and an economical speed of 24. In order once more to be on the liberal side, any keep the calculated power down to the very lowest possible point, a speed of flight of 20 miles an hour will be assumed, together with a propeller efficiency of 80 per cent, which is abnormally high. If the reality can be made to agree with all these favorable assumptions it will require just 1.3 horsepower to fly, or just about three times as much as can be expected as steady output, and even this makes no allowance for losses in the transmission system, which would be relatively inefficient because of the necessity, if a pedaling gear is used, of delivering the power by rotation in a different plane from that in which it was generated. In order that the pedals might rotate about a shaft parallel to that of the propeller, the pilot would have to turn sideways and face the wind.

The outlook is not at all hopeful. Not only is there no prospect of long-continued flight with the aviette, but there does not seem even to be a chance of using muscular effort as an auxiliary for a searing machine to tide it over periods of unfavorable wind conditions. The power which could be furnished would not pay for the carrying of the additional weight or for the head resistance which the propeller would offer at the times when it was idle. The "bicycle airplane" seems definitely limited to jumps of a few seconds, and maintained by terrific exertions on the part of the pilot, and those who have been devoting attention to the production of a heavier-than-air craft which could get along without an engine and without the aid of any of those atmospheric irregularities on which gliders depend for their long flights may well despair of success until airplane efficiency is raised to a point where a machine can be built to carry 50 pounds a horsepower, and 12 pounds per square foot of wing surface. Else, before the time when they can be obtained in combination seems likely to be very far away.

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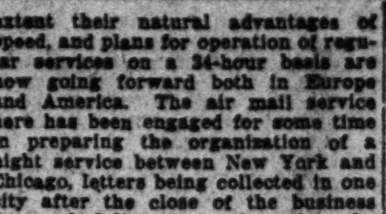
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Washington Observations

Washington, Feb. 19

AMERICANS recently returned from the Philippines bring glowing accounts of improved conditions under the Governor-Generalship of Leonard Wood. They say he has cleaned up the islands, politically and morally, much as he cleaned Cuba while Military Governor at Havana. American authority was never more firmly established, nor native Filipino sentiment toward the United States more friendly. The inhabitants of the islands have decided to commemorate their esteem for two Americans toward whom they feel a sense of special gratitude. A monument is to be erected in honor of Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippines from 1913 to 1921, and a new bridge has been named after former Representative Jones, author of a bill in Congress which proposed to bestow independence upon the Philippines.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, takes his enforced retirement from Congress with invincible good nature. Senator Frelinghuysen, who, with Mrs. Frelinghuysen, is saying good-bye to senatorial friends at a series of two evening parties, will resume his business headquarters in New York City after March 4. "I'm only a lap or two ahead of Carnal Thompson," Mr. Frelinghuysen says, "in respect of the number of federal appointments for which rumor has slated me." The membership to his ancestral Netherlands is one of the jobs which he says has been tendered him by everybody except the President.

Three women in the United States are deeply interested in this year's centennial anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine. They are great-granddaughters of James Monroe. Two of them—Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Hoes and Miss Maud C. Gouverneur—live in Washington, and the other, Mrs. William Crawford Johnson, is the wife of a Maryland physician. Mrs. Hoes, who has written and spoken publicly on Monroe for many years and, with her sisters, is the possessor of a remarkable collection of letters, documents and other data associated with the fifth President, hopes ways and means may be found of establishing, in 1923, the unquestionable claim of Monroe to authorship of his Doctrine. Many Americans have forgotten the claim in some question of historical partisans of John Quincy Adams, who was Monroe's Secretary of State, have alleged that "James Monroe held the trumpet, but John Quincy Adams blew the blast" that signalled "hands off" South America to the powers of Europe a century ago.

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STEEL INDUSTRY PUSHES RAPIDLY INTO BOOM STRIDE

Operations Nearing 90 Per Cent
Capacity—Labor Scarce—
Copper and Tin Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (Special).—Steel activity continues to creep eastward. Several weeks ago Chicago mills started turning much business away and it was diverted to Youngstown; from there it was diverted to Pittsburgh and today the mills in eastern Pennsylvania are getting the overflow of business.

Mills are seeking to take care of old customers and will accept business when the specifications desired fit in well with rolling mill schedules, otherwise they may turn it away.

Steel Operations Increase
Operations are increasing in spite of the labor shortage. One per cent in working rate was gained during the last week. The industry as a whole now going at 87 per cent, with the Steel Corporation running at 91 per cent. However, this is probably the peak of production for the year as by spring many mill workers will be attracted to outdoor work. Other industries besides steel are experiencing boom and drawing on the inadequate labor supply. Inquiries and orders in hand warrant operations at the rate of 100 per cent.

Midway between the ore and finished steel stages there exists a keen shortage. That is in semi-finished steel. The United States Steel Corporation does not have enough crude steel and has been buying it in the open market but finds supplies there limited. Sheet bars, billets and slabs, the principal crude steel forms, have advanced \$1.50 to \$4.00 a gross ton, though this price is nominal because of the lack of sales to establish it. Several blast furnaces are about to resume, awaiting more coke, in order that more iron may be made to turn into semi-finished steel.

Oil Concerns Buy Heavily
There is no let up in demand from oil companies. The Sinclair Oil Company has bought additional storage tanks for use in Oklahoma, requiring \$800,000 of steel. The American Bridge Company, the Petroleum Iron Works for the Texas Company; the Bethlehem Steel Bridge Company will fabricate 1000 tons for a boiler house for the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J.

The following have been the chief price advances of the week: \$5 a ton in cold-rolled strip and hoops, \$3 in black and galvanized sheets and hot-rolled strip steel; \$2 to \$4 a ton in plain wire and \$2 to \$3 a ton in nails; \$1 a ton in blue-annealed sheets.

Unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation increased in January by 165,073 tons, whereas the previous two months had shown declines. The recent report reflects the better conditions in the industry and the wealth of orders that have been turned in.

Non-Ferrous Metals Higher
The non-ferrous metals were more spectacular over the week. Copper closed the week at 15½ cents a pound, the highest price since October, 1920, when 18 cents was touched, and the average for the month was 16.30 cents. The red metal gained about ½ cent a day all week. Buying was the heaviest for many months, chiefly on the part of domestic consumers.

Some brass makers who had been using scrap copper and brass for the last two years entered the market for the virgin metal for the first time, showing that the war scrap has at last been exhausted.

Early in the week England was the principal foreign buyer, but later both France and Germany entered the market, the last country after several weeks of dormancy. Exports through New York so far this month have been three times those for a corresponding period of last month.

Shipments of copper in January were about 200,000 pounds, and the present stocks of refined copper total 240,000 pounds, which is normal. Predictions are made that 20-cent copper will be seen in a few weeks.

Tin also made a new high record, reaching 42½ cents a pound, the highest since October, 1920, when 43½ cents was reached. Sales in New York on Thursday were 1500 tons, which is five times normal trading. It is possible that the metal is now so high that the Malay and Dutch governments will release the tin supplies which they have held for many months awaiting a higher market.

Zinc has been advancing \$1 a ton during the last few days, being pegged at the week's close at 7½ cents a pound, East St. Louis, for prompt delivery, with \$1 a ton lower for each succeeding month.

Lead prices are unchanged. Futures may be had at 8 cents a pound in both New York and East St. Louis, but for immediate metal 8.25 cents, New York, and 8.15 cents, East St. Louis, is generally paid. The New York market has been kept from going higher by the importing of Mexican lead in considerable quantities. Consumption continues on a heavy scale.

COPPER MARKET ON FIRM BASIS

Fair Volume Sells This Week
at 15 3-8 Cents a Pound

The market for copper at present is on a firmer base than at any time for four years. A fair volume sold in New York last week at 15½ cents a pound, the highest price in more than two years. This is almost 2 cents a pound over that prevailing during most of 1922.

There continues to be improvement in the statistical position of the metal. Notwithstanding production from American refineries in January amounted to 177,000,000 pounds, total foreign and domestic shipments were more than 207,000,000 pounds, causing a decrease in salesable surplus of 30,000,000 pounds.

In short, though production in January topped December by more than 14,000,000 pounds, shipments increased during that period more than 30,000,000 pounds. There is today, therefore, a copper surplus of only 268,000,000 pounds. This is only a six weeks' supply, based on January shipments, and the smallest surplus since 1914.

Some conception of the manner in which the copper situation has been righted during the last two years may be had when it is seen that in January of last year the surplus amounted to 520,000,000 pounds; in April, 1921, it stood at 747,000,000 pounds. And this has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that production has jumped from 91,000,000 pounds in January, 1922, to 177,000,000 pounds last month, nearly a 100 per cent increase.

The following table tells the story (in pounds):

	Ref. prod.	Total Surplus
Jan. '23	177,000,000	268,000,000
Jan. '22	91,000,000	520,000,000
Jan. '21	91,000,000	747,000,000
Jan. '20	91,000,000	747,000,000

Regardless of the fact that consumption, measured by foreign and domestic shipments in January, is running at the rate of well over 2,000,000,000 pounds annually, the outlook is for even greater copper requirements.

BUTLER MILL YEAR'S EARNINGS ARE SUBSTANTIAL

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 14 (Special).—Earnings of approximately 162-3 per cent on its capital stock were shown on the annual balance sheet of the Butler Mill, one of the cotton manufacturing concerns of this city, which held its annual stockholders' meeting yesterday.

The Butler Mill, which has capitalization of \$2,000,000 in common shares only, paid \$160,000 in dividends during 1922, and during the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1922, increased its surplus of assets by \$169,731, and its book value of the plant by \$3,586.

Unfilled orders during the year were, therefore, \$333,367.

AUTO PRODUCTION HAS BIG INCREASE

Shipping reports of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce indicate an output of 243,000 cars and trucks for January, a gain of 164 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago. The best previous January was approximately 168,000 in 1920.

Truck exports in the last month of 1922 were 1789, as compared with 534 in December, 1921, a gain of 234 per cent. Car exports also made large strides, increasing from 2920 in the earlier period to 7180 in December, 1922.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

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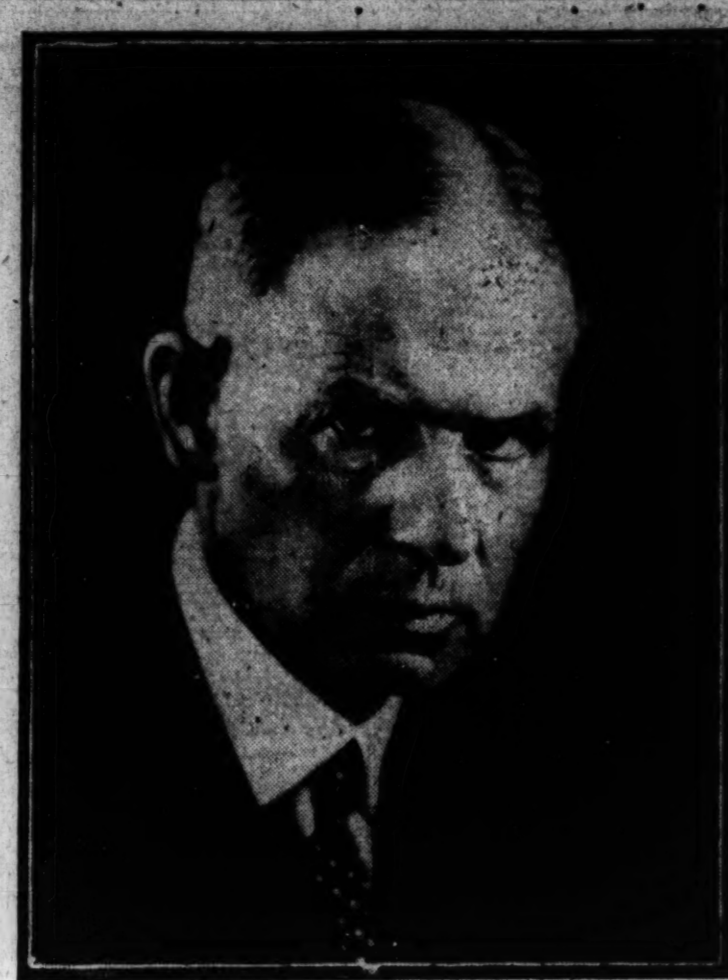
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NEW HAVEN ROAD REPORTS EARNINGS FOR THE QUARTER

Earnings of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, last, compare as follows with those of the corresponding period of 1921:

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN		
Year, 1922	1921	
Operating revenue	\$24,224,788	\$24,273,653
Operating expenses	15,801,800	15,835,086
Operating income	8,422,988	8,438,567
Net income	5,513,692	5,228,579
Surplus	428,548	592,598

* Deficit.



Evans Woollen

DILIGENT service to those about him has brought to Evans Woollen, president of the Fletcher Savings & Trust Company, Indianapolis, Ind., positions of responsibility, both locally and nationally.

Following his early experience in the practice of law, he became assistant to the general counsel of the "Big Four" railroad, and later entered the banking field. Before he became president of the Fletcher Savings & Trust Company in 1912, he was vice-president, counsel, and credit officer of the Fletcher American National Bank, in Indianapolis.

Mr. Woollen took his bachelor's degree at Yale in 1886 and was a graduate student at Yale in economics in 1887-88, receiving a master's degree. During the World War he was a member of the Indiana State Council of Defense, and was Federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana in 1917 and 1918. For part of that period he was called to Washington to serve under Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield, as acting director of the Bureau of Fuel Organizations.

He has been a member of the economic policy commission of the American Bankers' Association, and at the recent meeting in New York he was named vice-president of the trust company division of that body. He served as chairman of the executive committee of the division last year. He is a director of the "Monon" railroad.

Mr. Woollen was chairman for Indiana of the War Finance Corporation during 1921-22. While engaged in such organization channels he still finds time to be president of the Art Association of Indianapolis and president of several benevolent organizations.

In 1916 Mr. Woollen organized The Indianapolis Foundation, through which three of the larger trust companies of the State undertake to receive and protect gifts and bequests to be administered by a nonpolitical, non-sectarian board throughout future years for the welfare of citizens of Indianapolis. This foundation was the first in the country to adopt the "multiple trusteeship" plan, which now has come to be recognized as the most satisfactory form of the new community trust idea.

CALIFORNIA HAS A BIG SHARE OF RAISIN TRADE

British Imports and Exports, Including Currants, Have Large Increase
LIVERPOOL (Special Correspondence).—British Board of Trade figures of imports and exports of raisins and currants in 1922 show that imports gained about 50 per cent over 1921. Californian shippers had a large share of the increase, largely because of the short deliveries of Smyrna.

The total imports of raisins of all kinds during 1922 were 59,000 tons, compared with 36,000 tons in 1921. Stocks held at the end of the year were about 19,000 tons, compared with 5000 tons in the corresponding period of 1921.

Imports of California raisins have assumed large proportions compared with the period before 1914. If the import trade to the United Kingdom, the present dissatisfaction with the varying quality of deliveries must be allayed.

The rise in currants has come to a halt because of light demand. Spot stocks are still low and the arrival of a shipment from Patras and Vostizza did little to relieve the situation. The stocks in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the year were limited to roughly 6000 tons, compared with 14,600 tons in 1921. The total imports in 1922 were 51,700, compared with 50,000 in 1921.

WALTHAM WATCH AND CLOCK 6 PER CENT BONDS ARE OFFERED

A banking syndicate composed of Kidder, Peabody & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Blodgett & Curtis, Pearson, Erhard & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Faine, Webber & Co., and Wise Hobbs & Arnold, is offering a new issue of \$3,000,000 Waltham Watch & Clock Company first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds at 98 and interest, to yield 6.17 per cent.

The Waltham Watch & Clock Company was formed on Feb. 9 as a successor to the Waltham Watch Company. The bonds are secured by a closed first mortgage on all the real estate, plant and machinery of the company, and also on the patents, trade-marks, copyrights and good will.

BIG GERMAN BANK MERGER REPORTED

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Deutsche Bank, with a capital of 80,000,000 marks, is preparing to absorb the German Overseas Bank with a capital of 30,000,000 marks, according to reports in high financial circles here. A meeting of the board of directors of the Deutsche Bank has been called for this week ostensibly for the purpose of increasing its capital.

The rise in currants has come to a halt because of light demand. Spot stocks are still low and the arrival of a shipment from Patras and Vostizza did little to relieve the situation. The stocks in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the year were limited to roughly 6000 tons, compared with 14,600 tons in 1921. The total imports in 1922 were 51,700, compared with 50,000 in 1921.

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Price range for week ended February 17, 1923

[illegible]

Price range for week ended February 17, 1933

[illegible][illegible]This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the left side, there is a dark, textured binding or cover material. To the right of this is a light-colored, off-white or light gray surface with a visible vertical crease or fold line. The surface has a slightly grainy texture and some minor dark specks or dust particles. The overall appearance is that of a scanned edge of a book or a similar bound document.

**PROFESSOR FISHER'S
INDEX OF PRICES**
Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale Univer-

city in his weekly index number service shows the average movement, from (1) the wholesale prices of 200 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money.

Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913. (Thus the peak of prices in May, 1920, exceeds pre-war prices on the average, by 147 per cent, i. e.; a dollar was worth 40.5 per-war cents.)

Index Purch.
number power

1913.....	100	100
May 1920 (peak of prices).....	247	40.5
1925.....	100	100
January (low).....	188	73.5
1920.....	100	100
January, week ending Jan. 12.....	166	64.1
January, week ending Jan. 19.....	167	63.8
January, week ending Jan. 26.....	168	63.5
February, week ending Feb. 2.....	159	62.0
February, week ending Feb. 9.....	158	61.0
February, week ending Feb. 16.....	151	62.0

(Copyright, Irving Fisher, 1923)

S. H. KRESS & CO.
HAS GOOD YEAR
S. H. Kress & Co. for the year ended

Dec. 31, 1922, reports net profits of \$3,088,641 after federal taxes equivalent after preferred dividends to \$23.80 a share on \$12,000,000 common stock, compared with \$1,258,142, or \$8.57 a share, in 1921.

Figures compare:

	1922	1921	1920
Sales	\$30,646,928	\$28,908,981	\$23,973,447
*Net prof.	3,088,641	1,258,142	960,855

Com divs..	232,024	229,238	239,465
Com divs..	480,000	480,000	480,000
Surplus	2,376,617	548,904	241,390

Add res...			7258,253
Prev surp	5,767,645	5,218,741	4,718,998
Total ..	8,144,262	5,767,645	5,218,741

*After provision for federal taxes.
†Reserve for contingencies transferred.

WHEAT MARKET TENDS LOWER IN TODAY'S DEALINGS

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Renewed heavy selling, according to eastern holders, sent wheat abruptly downward in price today during the early dealings.

The opening, which ranged from 4½¢ to 1c. higher, with May \$1.20½ @ 1.20½ and July \$1.16½ @ 1.16½, was followed by a drop to well below Saturday's closing level.

After opening unchanged to ¼¢ higher, May 75½ to 76, the corn market showed losses all around.

Oats opened ¼¢. off to ¼¢. up, May 46½ to 46½ and later underwent a general sag.

Provisions were lower.

TIRE COMPANY REPORTS EARNINGS

Kelly, Jan. 26-14, The Tire Company

the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net income of \$3,144,549 after interest, depreciation, and other charges but before federal taxes, equivalent after pro-

	1922	Increase
Gross exp	\$12,531,875	\$4,536,858
Oper prof	7,305,176	2,737,749
Profit	5,228,203	3,789,190
Other inc	351,643	\$384,272
Total prof	5,577,846	3,894,387
Interest	800,000	\$1,593,699

Front share	208,919	208,919
Deprec, etc	1,427,378	1,427,378
Net inc	3,144,549	3,651,509

6% pf divs	181,113	*9,663
8% pf divs	487,186	*22,230
Com divs		*822,776
Surplus	2,526,250	4,006,178

*Decrease.

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At 102 $\frac{1}{4}$

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, with visible stitching and the inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.

100

New York

THE DALLAS JOINT STOCK LAND BANK 5% Farm Loan Bonds, due November 1, 1952,

afford a higher yield than that usually obtainable from fully taxable bonds suitable for trust funds.

yields that would be required from taxable bonds to be equivalent to 4.70% (using average and highest

Taxable Income	Yields of Taxable Bonds required to net 4.70%
100,000	4.70%
200,000	4.70%
300,000	4.70%
400,000	4.70%
500,000	4.70%
600,000	4.70%
700,000	4.70%
800,000	4.70%
900,000	4.70%
1,000,000	4.70%

100,000	6.72	to 10.44
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We believe these bonds especially attractive to those with large taxable incomes.

100-111-101

Exhibit 102

New York 44 State Street, Boston, 3 Chicago

EDUCATIONAL

Busy Adult College Overcrowding the Dressing Rooms of "Old Vic"

London, England. Special Correspondence. The dingy thoroughfare of South London that runs past Waterloo Station, just where it is crossed by the New Cut with its cozier stalls and naphtha fumes, stands a massive red brick building, one part of which is the celebrated "Old Vic" theater, the other Morley College. The connection between the two is a close one. The "Old Vic," once a low-class music hall, where "ladies without shoes and stockings must not sit in the dress circle," was mentioned by Kingsley in "Alton Locke." A body of philanthropists bent on reform, and especially on running amusements without liquor, purchased the freehold, with the help of Samuel Morley, the well-known hosiery manufacturer, after whom the college is named, and while they continued to give light variety entertainments, concerts and opera several nights a week, one evening was devoted to popular science lectures. Out of these lectures Morley College developed.

First of all, questions were asked from the auditorium, then eager listeners went upon the stage or into the green room to discuss the lecture. From these informal meetings evening classes were formed, and as the subjects of the lectures varied, fresh classes were started, meeting in vacant dressing rooms or on the stage. The Board of Education was appealed to for a grant and agreed to make an appropriation conditionally on the classrooms being entirely separated from the theater. After necessary alterations, Morley College was launched in 1898, and it has been open six nights a week from 6:30 to 10:30 ever since.

Spontaneous Beginning

The spontaneous origin of the college, which came into being because it was needed, and housed itself much as a fish grows its shell, has given the place a flavor and character all its own. The governing body consists of amateur educationalists, public-spirited men and women, whose main activities lie in other spheres. Although two-thirds of the students before the war were men, since the war, outnumbers men. The principal has always been a woman, the idea being that influence rather than authority made the right atmosphere, and, in the same spirit, no separate room is set apart as a business office. Principal and secretary have their desks in the common-room, through which all students have to pass on their way to their classes. In this way easy intercourse is established; a student feels welcome to approach the principal with inquiries or for informal conversation. Much help and advice are given in this way, and the relations established which enable the council and officials to understand the needs and point of view of the students. Many of the teachers and lecturers were unpaid in the early days, and their pupils gauged their capabilities in their own way. A young college graduate who undertook a French class was somewhat startled to be put through her paces by a request to conjugate a verb negatively and interrogatively.

Classes to Meet All Demands

Classes were formed in any subject for which there was a demand, and before the war had been superseded by the development of the London streets a class in the care of horses brought scores of teamsters, cab-drivers and stablemen. No class ever excited more passionate differences of opinion, and fierce disputes on farriery were carried on in the common-room. But such a wide range of subjects are one side only of the subjects taught; philosophy, literature, modern languages, biology, physics, economics, have always had large numbers of students and the music classes, choral singing, orchestra and harmony have developed and spread a love of the best music. Many distinguished men and women have put their talents at the service of the college; Bertrand Russell in philosophy, G. M. Trevelyan in history, Gustav Holst in music, to take only three well-known names.

The avoidance of technical teaching is due to the necessity of avoiding overlapping with the Polytechnics and the desire to emphasize the importance of developing the individual on the cultural side, as opposed to the idea that industrial workers need only be efficient producers.

A very important impulse to continuous advanced study was given when the tutorial classes under the Workers Educational Association scheme were introduced into the college. Twelve years' experience of it at Morley College show unequalled success. A three years' course with regular paper work and discussion by the class are the main points. The teachers too learn much from the hour's discussion that follows each lecture, and the practical experience of the workers of working unequally forces is a factor that no lecturer on economic theory can neglect.

Glancing through the list of subjects studied recently at the college, one is struck by the breadth and variety shown. Many of the best students attend one or other of the summer schools, generally at Oxford or Cambridge, that are an increasingly important element in adult education and open fresh doors to knowledge as well as a delightful kind of vacation. On the art side music is by far the most appreciated and successful form of expression, thanks largely to the genius and inspiration of the music director, Gustav Holst, who for years has fostered the love of the first rate in music. Brahms, Beethoven, Bach are first favorites; folk songs and old English music have always appealed to the students and the college has the distinction of having revived two important works of Purcell which had been lost and forgotten since the eighteenth century.

The social and recreational side of the college is, in many ways, as important as the instructional. It affords opportunity for discussions, for criticism, for intimacy, for the

sharpening of wits, for which the crowded, homes of the workers and the hurry of the workshops and office leave little opportunity. It provides a center, a link. It fosters a healthy esprit de corps. Many and various are the clubs; the scientific, literary, debating, musical, and chess clubs indoors, the cycling, football, cricket, and rambling clubs outdoors give wholesome enjoyment and opportunities for intercourse. One feature of the college from the beginning has been the absolutely equal footing on which men and women stand; it is co-educational all round. Brothers and sisters, parents and children and sweethearts, all share alike in its work and play. Seventeen is the age limit at one end; there is no limit at the other.

In numbers Morley College has reached the limit which its present building can accommodate. Last session after 1750 members had been admitted, hundreds had to be turned away. New buildings have long been needed, and now that the "Old Vic" has succeeded in establishing itself as the nearest approach to a national Shakespeare theater, as well as the house of English opera, it urgently needs the college premises in order to restore them to their original function of dressing rooms. Morley College has for thousands the delightful associations that Oxford or Harvard have for others; they cling to the old buildings with affectionate sentiment, but old students who have made the college what it is, living their leisure life in it for 10, 20, even 30 years, will carry on the tradition and help it to do for further generations what it has done for them.

"Dummy Post Office" to Train Properly Clerks in London

London, England. Special Correspondence. THE new London Post Office counter-clerk now faces the public with some knowledge of what is expected of her, and with some training in dealing with varieties of people.

Instead of learning her work as best she might, with what help a busy experienced clerk beside her could give, she now attends a "Dummy Post Office" class before she comes to the real counter. This is one of the arrangements made by the London Postal Service Whitley Committee which consists of the workers themselves.

No doubt in the past, it was the novice who offended the public by her lack of manners and efficiency and experienced clerks have had to bear the character of redness which the public has given the "post office girl." Miss Edmunds, a counter-clerk with 29 years' service, who has been chosen to teach the beginners' class, told the girls that she wanted them to work very hard to remove this prejudice.

The future counter-clerks are bright-looking girls who have been to a common school college after an elementary school education in order to be able to pass the competitive examination for the post office. After instruction and practice in telegraph work at the Central Telegraph Office, they have now come to the London Postal Service. The whole Post Office is judged by the work at the branch offices, to which they will be sent, said the teacher to her class. "Every member of the public will demand efficiency from you. The reason people grumble at the public services is because they are so proud of them that they cannot bear them to fall below the standard of efficiency."

"In order to be efficient, you must learn—

To understand the Public. To know your work. To be polite. To be a public servant. By that they mean their servant! 'Public servant,' however, is not a term of reproach. The King serves the people, and the Prince of Wales has for his motto: 'I serve.' The dictionary defines 'public service' as: 'To aid by good offices.' It suggests that you take this for your motto. As a counter-clerk, you are privileged to aid by good offices."

"Remember that 'the public' is 'you' on the other side of the grill. Always treat the people as you would yourself, or your mother. The public may be rude to you, but never under any circumstances allow yourself to retaliate. Remember always that you represent His Majesty's Postmaster-General."

In order to deal tactfully with the public, the girls are advised never to converse with another clerk when someone is waiting behind the counter, and always to appear interested when asked for information. The girls, however, have to guard against being so pleasant that people want to linger with them. Miss Edmunds' experience is that when the policeman falls to give information, people turn to the post office.

In order to understand their work, the counter-clerks become acquainted with "The Post Office Guide," the "Bernie List," the "London Delivery Book," and the "Rule Book."

The first thing the new counter-clerk has to do on going to a branch post office is to ask for the "Rule Book" relating to her particular duty. Every delivery has its own rules, and although she is not expected to learn the rules, she must know the instructions contained in them. She is advised never to let the public see her turned over pages looking for rules. The "London Delivery Book" she learns how to use, so that she need not have the trying experience of unraveling its mysteries while someone is waiting for information. The "Bernie List," the counter-clerk is told, is indispensable to her when dealing with foreign telegrams. She has her primer of "Instructions in Counter Duties" also to help her. A selection from these instructions is as follows: Money received by the public should

invariably be placed on the counter in sight, but out of reach of the customer concerned, until the transaction has been completed.

Parcels must be handled carefully, and on no account must they be thrown or dropped in course of treatment. Every endeavor must be made to prevent other members of the public from reading the contents of a telegram while the counter officer is dealing with it.

The amount the counter-clerk has to learn from this primer, and from her teacher, silences for ever the remark which is sometimes unthinkingly made: "Anyone can sell stamps."

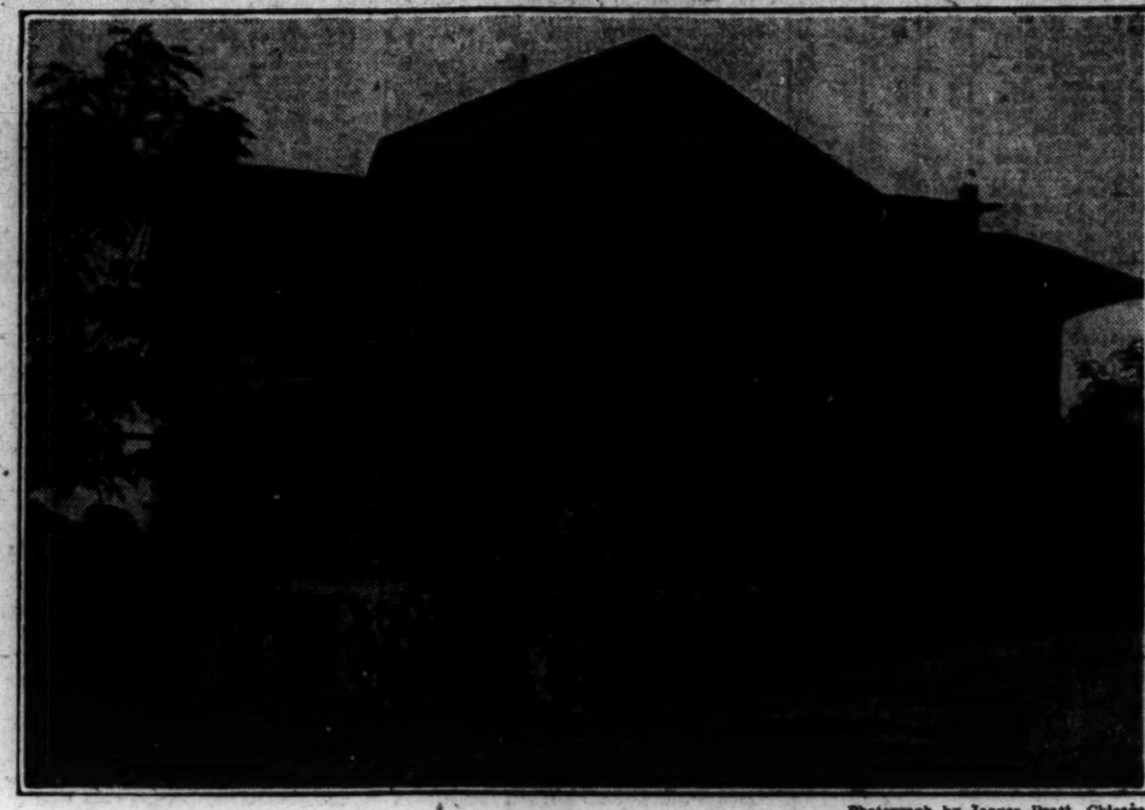
University of Wales

The fiftieth anniversary of the University of Wales finds the colleges in a trough of a temporary depression, owing to post-war circumstances. The number of students shows a slight decrease upon last year, due chiefly to the fact that the ex-service men have now left, and the colleges are receiving the normal supply of students from ordinary sources. One of the features of the present position of the colleges is

the comparatively large number of graduate students who have returned to post-graduate work. In some cases this is due to a desire for research work, and in others it is due to the fact that sufficient posts cannot be now secured as teachers in the schools.

Financially, as in other departments of education, the colleges are feeling the effects of the present economic stringency. Fees will probably have to be raised next session, and the effect upon the number of entrants will be watched with interest.

Boys' Camp, Supervised by Chicago School Board, Made Permanent



Photograph by Jacques Pratt, Chicago

Junior Campers' Clubhouse, Camp Roosevelt

Chicago, Illinois. UNDER the direct supervision of the Chicago Board of Education, permanency is to be given to the city's big summer camp for boys in Indiana, a noteworthy educational venture and in some respects the only enterprise of its kind in the country.

Hitherto Camp Roosevelt has been a summer affair; but now the aim is to make year-round application of the idea. The first camp of this kind was started in Indiana at the old Interlaken site near Laporte, and as always will operate on a non-profit basis.

The project will be developed on broader lines than the usual military school, military training serving simply as a feature. Because of the popularity of the camp, there has been an increasing demand for the school. Boys from all over the country come to Camp Roosevelt, which has a junior division for grants in school students. Last summer 30 states from the Atlantic to the Pacific were represented.

The camp was originally organized during the war as an adjunct to the Chicago Public School R. O. T. C. Its purpose was to provide a place where boys could go for their military training at the same time receiving additional instruction. The first camp of this kind was situated at Muskegon, Mich., on a site furnished by the business men of the city. Chicago business men headed by Angus S. Hibbard financed the project. The United States Government furnished all equipment and a detail of officers. Instructors were furnished by the Chicago Board of Education, thus putting the instruction on the same basis as the vocational schools. In regard to credit given for work done. To make the camp self-supporting a nominal fee is charged.

The past year a school was founded at Rolling Prairie, Ind., near Laporte, where site and buildings were available and particularly well suited to the work of the camp. The grounds which had been landscaped were designed just for a boys' school. Built in a rustic fashion, there are a number of buildings for class rooms, workshops,

headquarters and living quarters for the younger boys. The older boys live in a four-story building on a plateau overlooking the lake. The class rooms have an unusually fine equipment, each having a complete library pertaining to the subject taught. A mess hall seating 800 is used for officers, their families, and students alike. The barracks include headquarters, storeroom, radio, Y. M. C. A., camp exchange, post office, writing and reading room, and a photographer's display room.

Since the war the camp, according to Major F. K. Best, the United States Army commandant of the camp and supervisor of physical education in the public schools of Chicago, has lost the idea of training men for military service and stresses developmental training under conditions ideal for vocational school work. During 1921 credits were accepted from the camp by the principals of 110 high schools from which the boys had come.

In speaking of the educational opportunities offered by the camp, Major Best stated that the boys who have attended the camp "are the life of our military work here in Chicago where we have a unit of 5000 boys in the high schools. They have a greater capacity for grasping things, a more mature judgment, and an ability to manage other boys, all characteristics that we are not able to develop in our public schools," he said. "We get results at Camp Roosevelt that we can't hope to attain here in Chicago. Exact methods are taught at the camp, none of the modern approximation in thought and action is permitted. Our great advantage lies in the fact that there are no distractions."

As a part of the general report at the close of Camp Roosevelt's fourth session, Mr. Hibbard, the chairman of the executive committee of the association, said: "To the national co-operating organizations and especially to the personnel detailed to camp by these organizations, we are most deeply grateful. The services rendered have been invaluable and have helped Camp Roosevelt to maintain its position as America's best and unique institution of its kind."

Residence of College Students in America

Three students out of every four go to college in their home State, and the proportion of students that are taken care of in their own state institutions is greatest in the western states.

These facts have been revealed by a study of the residence of college and university students for the year 1920-21, made by Dr. George F. Zook of the United States Bureau of Education.

In compiling the regular statistics of colleges and universities in the United States the Bureau of Education lists the number of students at higher institutions in each state. This has often been interpreted as an evidence of the proportion of its residents who attend college and universities, whereas a ranking of the states according to this method is not a dependable index.

The proportion of students to population is greatest in states west of the Mississippi River and lowest in the southern states. Although the larger and more important institutions are usually found east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, they do not draw as large proportions of their population as do the western states. They have, however, a greater drawing power on students from other states.

For the first time a fairly accurate estimate of the students from foreign countries has been made. In 1920-21 they numbered 6901, and there were

1456 students from American possessions, making a total of 8357. The country sending the greatest number of students was China; there were 1443 Chinese students in America during 1920-21. Except for the Canadian students, who numbered 1294, the Japanese came next with an enrollment of 625.

An interesting feature of the publication are tables which show the residence of every college student in every state. For instance, there were only three students from Nevada in Massachusetts colleges and universities but 2518 from New York State.

During 1920-21, there were 173 Canadian students in Massachusetts, and 145 Chinese. From each of these countries—Africa, Egypt, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Lithuania, Persia, and West Indies—there was only one student enrolled in Massachusetts colleges.

SCHOOLS—European

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ALICE WEBER, Secretary.

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Contests in Scholastic Subjects Planned on State-wide Scale

Emporia, Kan. Special Correspondence.

WHILE interscholastic competition in athletics and debate has been practiced so long that it is taken for granted, the extension of such competition to scholastic subjects is a new development. A contest for the public schools of Kansas, in which pupils will compete for honors in subjects taught in the schools, is receiving considerable attention.

The contest, which has been arranged by the Kansas State Normal School and will be held at that school in Emporia on April 28, is the first ever scheduled in Kansas as a state-wide contest and is thought to be without precedent in the entire Nation on so large a scale. It is an outgrowth of a successful academic contest held among the high schools of Cloud County, Kansas, last year.

The schools of Colorado are planning a similar contest for next May, and details of the Kansas contest have been sent to Colorado. Any school in Kansas may enter the contest. Twenty have entered to date. They are divided into two classes, those high schools having an enrollment of 150 or more and those having an enrollment of less than 150. A school will be allowed to have three contestants for each subject. No individual contestant, however, may enter more than three events. A school may send contestants in as many or as few of the subjects listed as it desires.

Included in the contest are examinations on the following subjects: typewriting, world history, American history, civics, general science, physics, French, Spanish, algebra, plane geometry, English (in three parts), grammar, composition, literature, first-year Latin, Caesar, home economics, manual training, live stock judging, extemporaneous speaking and solid geometry.

The contest examinations will cover generally the subject matter outlined in the state course of study for the schools, including the amount supposedly pursued up to the time of the entrance for each subject. Only such exercises as to be included as are considered important by nearly all writers and teachers on the subject of each examination. Pupils, to enter the contest, must be regularly enrolled in the subjects in which they are contestants.

Problems will be included in the mathematics, physics, home economics, and manual training examinations; translation exercises will be given in the foreign language examinations; specific questions will be asked. In the extemporaneous speaking contest each student who enters will be asked to read three 150 numbers of some standard monthly magazine, such as Survey, World's Work, and Atlantic Monthly. Two hours before the contest he will draw his subject from a list covering the topics of general interest in the magazine which he has chosen to read. He will then prepare his speech, but will not be permitted to consult the magazine or other written or printed material.

SCHOOLS—United States

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The speech is to be 10 minutes in length or less.

"Our aim in promoting this contest," said Prof. Dean A. Worcester of the Kansas State Normal, who is in charge of the contest, "is to create interest in scholastic attainment among the students of Kansas high schools by placing scholarship on a par with other school activity contests."

"Without detracting from the importance of other school activities, scholarship is the important thing," said President Thomas W. Butcher of the Kansas Normal. "Students who do not attain a high degree of scholarship often secure somewhat of culture and develop a certain type of leadership by mingling with their fellows and devoting their time to things outside the class room."

"But out in the big world the professional man we call into our homes must be an A grade man, the attorney who takes our case must rank A in his knowledge of the law. Students may fool themselves about the importance of high grade class room work while in high school and college, but in the practical world into which they go few persons can be fooled, and for the most part, these, once only, a man knows or he doesn't know, and that's the end of it."

Slides Supplied as Requested

CHICAGO (Special Correspondence)—In its work of visual education the Chicago board of education has facilities for obtaining its own slides, running a dark room, and a library service for slides. This department is one of the largest of its kind, and the value of visual education is being increasingly recognized by teachers throughout the city. Slides may be had to meet the individual requirements of each teacher. All she has to do is to send in a request, name her subject and outline the way she wishes her series prepared. Some cities have set series that rotate through the schools, but this way is found preferable here.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Architecture Today

By LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLIGARDT

Jan. 6, 1923

AN AGREEMENT between Sir Edwin Lutyens and myself requires me to write an article on architecture during this journey from Bombay to Port Said.

The compact is the result of a general discussion relating to modern architectural design, the opinion being that quality of design had not kept pace with evolution of construction. I entered into this agreement in an unguarded moment. I write acquiescent articles too frequently, for one who professes a friendly nature. This may result in shedding a lot of my architectural friends just when I shall need them most.

It would be possible to wheedle out of this, without doing anyone any harm, but I am too curious about securing Sir Edwin's article, which he might decline to write if I failed to make good. Besides, I have always professed a profound adoration and respect for architecture equal to that of a religious faith; therefore I cannot content myself with evasion in face of all opportunity on this long leg of my world tour. I am not capable of writing on the subject referred to and do it in accord with the views of many of my architectural friends. It is my sincerest hope that the opinions expressed will supply an incentive for serious reflection, which will benefit architecture.

Architecture is Art

Architecture is art, pure and simple, as ever it may be embodied in any structural entity. It is found to exist within the structure, but it is not the physical structure itself. Its indefinable quality is innate beauty. Beauty and happiness appear to be synonymous, as one is scarcely attainable without the other. It is the most admirable element of an invention in any structure, and no structure may rightfully be said to be possessive of architecture, unless it radiates that quality of beauty which is equivalent to contentment and happiness.

Greatest fondness for real beauty may be cultivated, but the creative instinct of beauty in structural designing, is not cultivatable. The science of construction requires the attainment of technical knowledge, which is cultivatable. Architecture is the invention of beauty, it is nontechnical, and therefore nondefinable; it cannot be taught. Institutions of learning profess to teach architecture, whereas they can only teach the science of construction and the history of structural forms.

If educational institutions were able to teach architectural invention, then there would be no one of an architectural bent created today. Unfortunately, we know that this is not the case. By far the greatest number of structures which have been erected by educated men are either laborious prototypes of historical examples, or confessions of efforts, musty specimens, claiming that they are not creators of beauty and therefore not architects.

Housing is a human essential, and like food and clothing, depends upon man for its quality. The problem is how to find men who possess special aptitude as designers of architecture. As a rule, the "architectural student" who is instinctively creative has been put through the process of having his innate sense for good composition dulled by excessive application to detail. The student does not discover that architecture is a trifle and commonplace until he has literally been almost saturated with the old idea of its great importance and his larger visions have become bedimmed by it.

There are men who are able to ignore the fascinations of detail until the time for its use is propitious, and who then use it appropriately, and with proper regard for its significance and with keenest appreciation for scale. Presumably, the best architectural designers may be found in other channels of art, where they have already qualified as composers of great ability.

Important to Progress

Architecture exceeds all other branches of the fine arts in its importance to human progress; therefore, the best means of attaining it necessarily be inducted into its service. The time may not be far off when the architectural profession will be recruited from the ranks of other channels of art.

If educational institutions would discontinue their theory of creating architects, and would limit themselves to teaching the science of construction as related to architecture, then our opportunity for getting away from the banal and unhappy structural expressions would be greatly enhanced.

The theory, professed by educational institutions, that they can create architects, has been accepted by the general public. Consequently, professional men who are academicians are complete in the eye of the public; no further credentials are required. The question of creative power, sense of proportion, and qualifications as inventors is all-inclusive (in the opinion of the general public) with being academicians—who like the idea.

There is a tremendous amount of time and money wasted in competitions annually, which might be saved by the professional men and the public if they would admit the fact to each other that competitions are unprofitable and detrimental to the best interests of all parties concerned.

Competitions are popular with the general public because it believes that

A Symposium

WHILE journeying on the S. S. China, recently, from Bombay to Port Said, an agreement to write three articles on architecture was entered into by Sir Edwin Lutyens, Judge V. M. Ferrer, and Louis Christian Mulligardt. Discussion centers on the opinion that quality of design has not kept pace with evolution of construction. Mr. Mulligardt, whose paper is printed herewith, has been a practicing architect since 1899. He was architect of the Court of the Ages at the Panama Pacific International Exposition, and of the president's residence, Stanford University; Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.; Memorial Museum, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; University Club building, St. Louis; the Commercial Center, Honolulu. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Sir Edwin Lutyens, R. A., F. R. S. A., is architect of the new capital, city of Delhi, India. He is honorary corresponding secretary of the American Institute of Architects. Judge V. M. Ferrer, I. C. S., is British judge of a court in India.

best results are fostered thereby. Competitions have repeatedly proven that academically best rendered drawings are customarily awarded first prizes, whereas best designs remain unacknowledged.

Academicians are frequently chosen as composition judges. It is not generally known that there are many practitioners who cannot interpret the ultimate result of an architectural drawing. They cannot see from the drawings, whether the ultimate result is predestined to be good or bad. This fact is analogous to that of musicians, who are unable to correctly interpret a musical composition.

We are deluding ourselves with the belief that we may send our sons and daughters to educational institutions to have them metamorphosed into creative

active peoples, thereby ignoring the well-established fact, that the true artist is seldom born and never made. If we can reach this viewpoint of common understanding, and will re-

adjust our affairs accordingly, then we will soon reach a degree of architectural happiness, which will supplant the sadness and disappointment of mere structural forms.



Portrait of a Woman, by Frans Hals

High Lights in New York Auctions, Past and Present

Special from Monitor Bureau

AT THE American Art Association Galleries a notable collection of European art from a Swedish source has been placed on view prior to its disposal at public auction this week. It is the well-known Lamm collection from Nasby Castle, Nasby. Paintings, tapestries, furniture, rugs, armor, ceramics, and silver make up a varied and interesting collection, in which are a few examples of unusual importance. A portrait of a woman by Frans Hals gives a splendid glimpse into his earlier manner, before his bravura technique flashed into being; softness and great delicacy of modeling characterize this work. A few other notable paintings, including a Rembrandt self-portrait, similar but not comparable with the one in the Gardner collection in Boston, has much of this painter's magical light and velvety shade. Examples of varying degrees of work of Rubens, Van Dyck, Cranach, Zorn, Lillier, Le Brun, Guardi, Tiepolo and many others comprise the paintings. The furniture is of the heavy and ostentatious type developed by the French cabinet makers; choice woods, elaborately carved, with such a profusion of the famous designers under the three Louis, are seen in the many commodes, tables and secretaries that Mr. Lamm collected. The rugs are especially noteworthy and the textiles cover a wide range.

This collection is perhaps the most outstanding brought to the New York market in this not particularly exciting year of sales. Although widely heralded and bemoaned by the Swedish press as a national loss, these objects will soon disappear in the great stream of art that is pouring into the United States, where such a vast repository of masterpieces. From all parts of the world pours an unending supply of paintings, books, furnishings, rarities of every description into the New York auction rooms and galleries. Day after day, afternoon evening, the bidding goes on. There are apparently buyers for all kinds of art, from the etchings and books that run into five figures to the paintings and tapestries that command any price. But there have been few great collections to appear this season, although there have been individual items of great interest.

The Keller collection of Italian and French antiques brought a wealth of color and form to the same spacious galleries. Embroideries, antique furniture, Gothic and Renaissance tapestries, rare lacas, made a small museum in themselves. The lavish ornamentation of early European art seemed particularly in evidence in the carvings and embellishments of ecclesiastical vestments that were displayed. At the Anderson Galleries the collection of Henry Symons of New York and London assembled over 1000 items of all periods of furnishings. Unusual paintings

room panels and a magnificent Vermeil-Martin state coach, a flawless symbol of eighteenth-century French life, were some of the important offerings. Many of the tapestries fetched considerable figures, while a circular mahogany Chippendale table went for over \$500. One special group of objects of marine interest totaled over \$25,000. Among the silver brought forth, an antique Georgian plateau realized \$1400.

In the collection of Carl Winkler of Bern, Switzerland, recently dispersed at the American Art Association, four Brussels tapestries after cartoons by Rubens, known as the "Eucharist" series, were the important feature, among a generous array of Persian rugs, sumptuous textiles, period furniture, falence and porcelain, silver, crystals, enamels, statues, etc. The same galleries were the scene of Thomas W. Lawson's collection of animal sculpture and paintings by Mancini, Gerome, and other artists. Over 100 elephants in bronze, ivory, and china were featured together with bronzes of the work of Rodin, Boudry, H. A. MacNeil, etc. In January a group of Barye bronzes from the Carhart collection were sold. A recent sale of importance at the Anderson Galleries was of drawings by old mas-

ters from the Victor Koch collection, at which a leaf from the sketchbook of Albrecht Dürer brought \$1100, and a small pen and ink sketch of "Satin Tempting the Christ" by Rembrandt, formerly in the possession of Sir Joseph L. B. de Rothschild, realized \$1000. The other of the great masters figured in this sale.

A unique collection of early American glass brought the highest prices known when the Herbert Lawton collection was dispersed at the American Art Association. Specimens of Stiegel, Westergberg, Jersey, Sandwich, and three-section-mold glass, individual pieces fetching prices which ran between \$500 and \$1000. At the same galleries a group of over 100 etchings by Zorn, collected by Josef Jonsson of Copenhagen, brought over \$1000. Another piece which I heard Mr. Huberman was the Bach sonata in G minor for violin alone. Of him I will observe that he is one of two artists who have seemed to me to bring something fresh—I do not say something exciting—to violin performance. The other of them is Georges Enesco.

Thibaud and the Philharmonic

From Mr. Huberman's recital I went to a concert of the New York Philharmonic Society, given at the Metropolitan Opera House under the direction of Wilhelm Mengelberg. I heard Jacques Thibaud, the violinist, take part in a performance of Lalo's "Spanish Symphony," and when I have listened to better ensemble of violin and orchestra I do not recall. There was perfect comprehension of the music all around. Soloist and conductor knew just how to keep everything in proper balance and seemed to be completely at one on questions of interpretation. The program scheduled five movements, though but four were played, as I kept tally. In the intermezzo, I think it was, the contrast of flowing melody for the violin and guitar-like rhythm for the orchestra was achieved with extraordinary pleasurable results.

From listening to Mr. Thibaud, I went to the Manhattan Opera House to hear Friedrich Schörrer, the baritone, sing the "Evening Star" aria in "Tannhäuser." For I expressed the opinion a while ago that he was a remarkable singer, and I wanted either to disprove or verify my impression. I found him to be an artist of the first order, with a rich, brilliant, finely controlled voice and an admirable style.

Mr. Walter as Conductor

On the afternoon of Feb. 15, I attended the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra, at which Bruno Walter made his first appearance as conductor. I heard his entire program, which comprised Beethoven's overture, "Leonore," No. 2, Mozart's symphony in D, No. 25, and Brahms's symphony in C minor, No. 1. To my mind, Mr. Walter did his best work in the Mozart symphony, though he showed himself a master of the technique of orchestral leading and a man of profound knowledge of the traditions in all three of his numbers. He has a remarkably free beat, his baton hand being down below the level of the desk almost as much as above it. Every motion of his left hand has a meaning for his players. Few conductors that I have watched of late appeared to know their scores so well as he knew his. And yet he did not seem to conduct from the book. It is an unparalleled winter for orchestral music in New York. There never was so much good conducting. It is remarkable what the guest conductor idea has done to brighten things up. Who was the first to think of it? Was it not that matchless showman and reader of the public heart, Walter Damrosch?

A Lecture-Recital

On the evening of Feb. 15, I went to the Town Hall to hear Harold Vincent Milligan talk about early and modern American songs, and to hear Olive Nevin sing pieces by eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century composers, with Mr. Milligan as accompanist.

Both the lecture and the recital were a delight to listen to. Early American composers are indeed cruelly neglected, as early writers are. Of course Francis Hopkinson wrote the current English vocal style of his period; but even so, he managed to get a flavor in his melodies that was of his own soil. Stephen Foster, about whom the lecturer talked as interestingly as he has written, is fortunately enough recognized at his full value. But had he written nothing but the unfamiliar things in the style of Scottish folksong which Miss Nevin sang, "I Dream of Jeanie" and "Katy Bell," he would doubtless be as much ignored as Hopkinson is. A program such as Miss Nevin presented must be well done vocally, or it would never in the world go. Indeed, I sometimes think American songs must be sung better than European songs if Americans are to be persuaded to pay any attention to them. And Miss Nevin is a singer equal to the task. She has a voice of fine quality and of the best schooling.

Ossip Gabrilowitch

On Feb. 17 I heard Ossip Gabrilowitch, the pianist, in one of his Saturday matinees at Aeolian Hall. The pieces included short selections from the works of Brahms, in which I did not think he outshone any of the other great pianists I have listened to this winter. Among them I have heard Schumann and Chopin, in which I found him first of them all in delicacy of touch and whimsicalness of expression.

This evening I heard John Corigliano, the violinist, at Carnegie Hall. An American artist, he has in him a gift for saying things his fellow-countrymen respond to. But he probably needs much experience in playing before them to make understanding between himself and them perfect.

Late in the evening I heard Miss Edna Thomas in plantation songs at the Belmont Theatre, with Walter Golde playing the accompaniments. Miss Thomas is another artist doing a service for American music, and doing it with complete technical equipment. Her singing represents vocal art of the best sort. It is not mere reciting. Singers who mean to tempt the performance of Negro spirit

Bruno Walter as Conductor—Other New York Events

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Feb. 15

BRONISLAW HUBERMAN, the violinist, appearing in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 13, with Paul Frenkel, pianist, assisting, began his program in an unpretentious, and I am not sure but unfortunate, manner. For he opened with Schubert's fantasia in C major, op. 159, a work in which the violin must take a subordinate place to the accompanying instrument in both sonority and expressiveness. According to American tradition, a concert violinist must show an assertive demeanor and a solo violin must make itself aggressively heard above whatever else sounds with it. To illustrate that, I once attended a music festival in the course of which the concertmaster of the orchestra took part as soloist in an arrangement of a Wagnerian air for violin by Wilhelm; and I remember hearing after the performance some of the artist's associates in the orchestra speak disdainfully of him for remaining seated in his place at the first desk of the violins, instead of standing beside the conductor in the usual parade fashion. They admitted that he was a good player, but declared that he never would make a soloist, behaving so inconspicuously.

A New Method

It strikes me that anyone who presents the Schubert fantasia necessarily takes the risk of being unduly subordinated, owing to the very structure of the music. He is like a star in a dramatic representation whom a fellow actor overshadows, simply because the other person's rôle happens to be better than his own. Mr. Huberman, however, may be introducing a new day into music, when the soloist will discuss composers through his playing instead of talking about himself. And if he can only bring audiences around to his viewpoint, then his choice of such a number as the fantasia in C major, far from being unfortunate, will be very happy; for certainly nothing could be imagined as exemplifying Schubert better than the variations on the finale of that work. Another piece which I heard Mr. Huberman was the Bach sonata in G minor for violin alone. Of him I will observe that he is one of two artists who have seemed to me to bring something fresh—I do not say something exciting—to violin performance. The other of them is Georges Enesco.

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Both the lecture and the recital were a delight to listen to. Early American composers are indeed cruelly neglected, as early writers are. Of course Francis Hopkinson wrote the current English vocal style of his period; but even so, he managed to get a flavor in his melodies that was of his own soil. Stephen Foster, about whom the lecturer talked as interestingly as he has written, is fortunately enough recognized at his full value. But had he written nothing but the unfamiliar things in the style of Scottish folksong which Miss Nevin sang, "I Dream of Jeanie" and "Katy Bell," he would doubtless be as much ignored as Hopkinson is. A program such as Miss Nevin presented must be well done vocally, or it would never in the world go. Indeed, I sometimes think American songs must be sung better than European songs if Americans are to be persuaded to pay any attention to them. And Miss Nevin is a singer equal to the task. She has a voice of fine quality and of the best schooling.

Ossip Gabrilowitch

On Feb. 17 I heard Ossip Gabrilowitch, the pianist, in one of his Saturday matinees at Aeolian Hall. The pieces included short selections from the works of Brahms, in which I did not think he outshone any of the other great pianists I have listened to this winter. Among them I have heard Schumann and Chopin, in which I found him first of them all in delicacy of touch and whimsicalness of expression.

This evening I heard John Corigliano, the violinist, at Carnegie Hall. An American artist, he has in him a gift for saying things his fellow-countrymen respond to. But he probably needs much experience in playing before them to make understanding between himself and them perfect.

Late in the evening I heard Miss Edna Thomas in plantation songs at the Belmont Theatre, with Walter Golde playing the accompaniments. Miss Thomas is another artist doing a service for American music, and doing it with complete technical equipment. Her singing represents vocal art of the best sort. It is not mere reciting. Singers who mean to tempt the performance of Negro spirit

Royal Philharmonic Society

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At Queen's Hall on Jan. 25 the Royal Philharmonic Society gave its fourth, and apparently least interesting, concert of the season. Not that it was a bad concert. On the contrary, it proved better in performance than in promise. But the program was quite unadventurous.

First came the arrangement for full orchestra of Bach's Fantasia and Fugue for Organ in C minor—the Fantasia having been produced as recently as the Gloucester Festival of September last, though the Fugue was scored earlier. The ethics of such arrangements is still an open question to many musicians, especially to those of a conservative cast of thought, but it is indisputable that Elgar has lavished the most amazing skill and resource upon his task. The Fugue is as brilliant as a pageant. In the Fantasia, his premises are nearly the Bach's, but even here the introduction of scale passages on the harp brings a surprise and seems out of the picture. Their use may be defensible historically, but aesthetically it is an anachronism. Bach thought out his original in terms of sustained organ tone. Strings and wind instruments provide a good counterpart of that dignified continuity, but the harp sound percussive. Sir Landon Ronald, who was conducting, gave a reading less exciting than those to which Mr. Goossens is addicted, and the band did not appear disposed toward alertness.

The same indefinable reserve could be felt in their accompaniments to Rachmaninoff's concerto for pianoforte and orchestra No. 2 in C minor, the soloist being Vasily Sapelnikoff. Twenty-one years ago he was responsible for introducing the work (which has since become so popular) to Londoners, and he still plays it with the color and wide, easy power that characterize Russian art at its richest period. But he was scarcely at his best as an executant on this occasion.

A scena for mezzo-soprano and orchestra called "Serenade" by Arthur Hinton was performed for the first time in public under the conductorship of the composer. It proved unoriginal, alluding by turns in bland unconsciousness to Wagner's "Tristan" and "Walküre," while the voice, when heard above the orchestra, appeared to be doing dull stunts in melodic declamation. Marcia van Dresser, as the vocalist, is to be complimented on bringing such good results out of unpromising material. Her firmly pitched, sweet voice always gave pleasure.

Dvořák's "New World" Symphony came at the end of the program, and was the best (I am of all). Sir Landon Ronald and the band settled to it with equal enthusiasm, and gave a performance that was consistently good.

M. M. S.

A summer season of opera seems likely in Detroit. Plans are being worked out independently by Marcus Kellerman, director of the Detroit Light Opera Company, and by Thaddeus Wronski, director of the Detroit Community Opera Company.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Wherein William Henry and I
Look Forward Fifty Years

New York, Feb. 17. THE prolonged absence of my young friend, William Henry, from the art circles wherein I had chanced upon him from time to time in other days, had brought the apprehension that he had fallen into bad hands. William Henry's education in art had been a pleasure to me. But the last I knew he had deserted art for the radio, and there was no telling what broadcast message had led him further astray. When, therefore, he pounced unexpectedly on my door the other evening and strode into the study without his accustomed glances of respect toward the objects of art which adorn it, I knew that my suspicions were justified. William Henry, it seemed, had become a communist of the harmless parlor variety, and no sooner was his last name upon my couch than he was in full stride up and down the room, expanding his theories, a dynamic and distrust figure which little resembled the glowing youth who not so long ago had just "discovered" the beauties of the Italian primitives and wanted to write a poem about them.

Having had some experience with parlor communists, I let William Henry talk on, awaiting the right moment to divert his thought. At last it came. "Every country gets the government it deserves," he was saying. "This is a capitalist country only because every man in it is at heart a capitalist. There's no good changing the system until there's a change of heart."

"I know," I interrupted. "I've often thought that about housekeeping." "Housekeeping!" echoed William Henry, quite disconcerted, and pausing as it were, in full stride. "Exactly," I nodded. "Ever since I have been visiting my young married friends for the week-ends, I have been horrified by the amount of time and labor required to prepare the meals. I had never thought particularly of such things before and when I realized that a goodly proportion of the population were engaged in a career bounded by the cooking range and the dish pan, I felt like writing indignant protests to all the papers."

"Do you think that if this burden were suddenly shifted to the men it would last? Certainly not. Within a year the inventive faculties of the nation would be mobilized and a whole meal could be prepared by opening a half dozen tins and pressing a couple of buttons. Enamelled paper plates, indistinguishable from fine china, would be produced so cheaply that they could be thrown away after every meal. Paper napkins and table cloths, as soft to the hand as the best linen, would take the same speedy exit. Dishwashing would become a thing of the past and the possibilities are endless. But, as you say, there's no use changing the system as long as women are housekeepers at heart. Only such as Mr. Heinz and Mr. Armour and Mr. Campbell may gently point the way to leisure hours and other interests."

By this time William Henry had quieted down and was even conceding to examine a new water color that hung over my mantelpiece. "For an art critic," he admitted thoughtfully, "now if you could only think of a way to produce fine art for popular consumption."

"But that would be even easier," I replied. "Only, again, as you say, a change of heart is the only remedy long and hard. Only the other day in Germany they perfected a method of reproducing water colors and drawings so well that the artist himself couldn't tell the difference between the original and the reproduction. They held a test exhibition in Berlin, and long ago and not a visitor could tell which was which when they hung side by side. No doubt they will soon find the way to reproduce oil paintings as perfectly, though we know there are enough water color masterpieces in the world to make anyone happy. Well, then, my young friend, you had everyone in the country wanting art in the home—the best art obtainable, just as now they want the best music."

Can't you see big manufacturing companies springing up and turning out exact reproductions just as they now turn out piano player rolls and graphophone records? Not only the well-known masters, but the best pictures in current shows.

"Can't you see the families hanging a Childe Hassam over the living room fireplace one week and the next putting in its place a Renoir, while in the dining room a Waugh marine is exchanged for a Turner, and the music room sees a group of Sargent water colors on the walls, all as fresh and bright as if direct from the artists' studios, and all at the cost of a few dollars? Can't you visualize one of the monthly catalogues they're sure to be sending out about 50 years from now? It will read something like this:

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In response to the phenomenal growth of the love for art among the American people, the Acme Art Reproduction Company is endeavoring to offer each month a superb selection of duplicates of the world's finest and newest paintings. These are supplied in standard size, and are easily inserted in the Acme Art frames which we also supply at a small cost. Every reproduction supports our motto "The Artists Can't Tell Them from the Original," and are unexcelled in brilliancy, color and tone. The finest contemporary painters are now under exclusive contract to the Acme Company.

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Dodge MacKnight is now recognized as one of the four greatest water colorists of the last century and ranks with Brabazon, Sargent, and Winslow Homer. Cape Cod landscape glows with the brightest of colors, the intense scarlets of the cranberry bushes, the orange of the pines and the sapphire of the sea are awed by his brush into a lyric of the most gorgeous hues. To open your eyes in the morning upon such a picture means a happy day.

58668 Sunset George Inness \$1.00
This canvas, by one of the greatest of American artists, is painted in such a mood of mingled reverence and exaltation that it cannot help but bring its message of peace to your home. So popular has been this reproduction that it is now being issued for the second time.

58669 Canvas No. 2 Jacques Villon \$75
Here is something for those who like the so-called modernist art of 50 years ago. Mr. Villon's cubistic compositions do not suggest definite subjects, but rather, phrases of music. He is primarily a colorist, and nothing could be lovelier for that space over the hall table than one of his exuberant color arrangements. His popularity is rapidly growing, even among the conservative.

58670 The Ascent Arand Arcle \$1.00
Within the past few months the broadcasting stations of the country have emblazoned across the land the name of the newly discovered genius of 1975, Arand Arcle. His first exhibition at the Steel Workers' Museum in the Pittsburgh Steel Mills, created a sensation, and the Acme Company takes great pride in being the first to place his powerful, symbolic work before the public. Arcle's influence upon the thought of the country will not be small.

"Can't you imagine all that, William Henry? It's easily possible. Honestly, which would you rather see, a new economic system of distributing wealth in the country or a whole people tremendously interested in art?"

"Oh, by all means, the interest in art," William Henry replied. "Then, after a moment's silence, 'Tell me, can't we go to some exhibition this week? We haven't been together for a dog's age.'"
G. S. L.

Woodcuts at Leicester Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Jan. 23. FOR the first time in their history the Leicester Galleries have lent their space to an exhibition of woodcuts. Woodcut displays are now a fairly frequent event in London exhibitions. We have through them become acquainted with the work of the foremost artists in the modern revival of the medium. But somehow there always lurks in the work shown a kind of hesitancy, a nervousness, difficult to define, but easy to feel. But Mr. John Murphy's woodcuts, at the Leicester Galleries, have none of this tentativeness. They are strong, powerful little works, often containing as much atmosphere, incident and "color" as many a large canvas.

At first glance they reminded me of the vigorous tradition of woodcuts to be found in the folk art of Poland. Many of them, however, owe their charm to an exquisite use of the white line on black, a method already made familiar to Londoners by Mr. Eric Gill. In the use of this white line Mr. Murphy is a master, and his best examples here easily leave far behind anything in a woodcut medium previously seen in London. It is also a pleasure to learn that he is an American, for it is helpful to put out of tune my oft-repeated wall in these columns that London has no chances of seeing the best American art.

Mr. Campbell Dodgson, one of the highest authorities on things black and white, writes in a new word that is misleading and difficult to follow, confusing for the reader his distinction between wood engravings and woodcuts. He claims Mr. Murphy to be an engraver. Well, if Mr. Murphy

uses a burin on the cross grain of the wood, and not a knife on the plank, like the Japanese and early European woodcutters, then he is an engraver, but this has surely nothing to do with the tangle of distinction between white lines on black or black lines on white. Both users of the burin and the knife are accepted as woodcutters nowadays, though, of course, in the sixteenth century the burin was used.

Mr. Murphy's blocks are severe in the extreme, planned with the utmost care, every spot, every line being intentional. He has no use for that common, accidental "quality" allowed to remain in the blocks of so many modern woodcutters where the wood is not cleanly cut away in the large white spaces giving a ragged, spotty effect similar in its way to "fouling" so much beloved of some etchers. It is all the more remarkable that he should have applied so unbending a technique to a gifted imagination, bringing the deft hand of the craftsman to obey the rare conception of the true artist. Yet in the very excellence of these woodcuts there lurks a danger. Can Mr. Murphy go further? They seem to have exhausted the possibilities of the medium and it is disquieting to reflect there is no higher rung on the ladder than the top. I hope we shall see more of this artist's work in London.

S. K. N.

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"Paysans devant leur Maison," by Louis Le Nain

Annual Exhibition by Artists
of Chicago and Vicinity

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Feb. 15. GAIN the doors of the Art Institute are thrown open hospitably to the annual exhibition, the twenty-seventh, by artists of Chicago and vicinity, that is certain of kindly patronage by the Municipal Art League and affiliated organizations which have arranged for daily receptions and festive luncheons for the artists, and promise to buy a certain number of works of art before the close, March 11.

While programs and catalogues appeared in the routine order, the open doors Feb. 1 revealed galleries whose walls are strange in the eyes of viewers of many years. The jury asked the privilege of hanging the 322 paintings it had accepted, and this jury was a third who had served many years and one-third "No-jury" Society of Painters, men and women. Let us say that the wind had whistled the weather-vane in a new direction. What else could it be? Traditions were forgotten. Paintings are hung below the line, and that precious idea of arrangement for harmoniousness might not have existed, as canvases are apparently hung according to the size of the frame.

It is a democratic company in which no aristocrat in style or composition eminent for beauty is exalted. The seeker for the ideal, like Diogenes of Greece, must take a candle and go from one canvas to the next for intimate enjoyment or questioning. It is so different from any exhibition of the past that the experienced person is bewildered. The catalogue proves one-half the 173 painters have won honors other years, but in this democratic crowd, they appear, reserved, not committal. About one-third the names are new-comers, and about one-seventh are the indeterminate who have exhibited in the past those mysterious canvases neither promising nor achieving.

A quarter of a century of pursuit of rules to test a work of art has arrived at two qualities, although each comprehends the other. They are—beauty and nobility. All beauty is noble, and a work of sculpture such as a "Bourgeois de Calais" by Rodin is sublime in its nobility, while the sculptured figure of a child or a landscape nocturne compels admiration by its beautiful qualities. It is safe to say that all immortal works of art have survived because of their beauty or nobility, or both. It is the test to be applied to every painting here, finished and unfinished.

The former president of the Chicago Society of Artists, and men and women who exhibit at the National Academy and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and at the Carnegie, have desirable paintings obscured by the confusion of the multitude. Leopold Seyffert exhibits a well-finished portrait, with qualities to commend it, of a young woman, "Miss Elmer Eckhart." Oskar Gross has a notable portrait study, "Anno 1814." Abram Poole, two portraits of women in the quaint style he has made popular. Pauline Palmer, lately president of the Chicago Society of Artists, exhibits a pleasing painting of Miss Ethel Comstock and "The Visitor," which is essentially a portrait.

There are decorative figure paintings by Karl A. Buehr, A. N. A., and portraits by Virginia Keep Clark, Carl Sothen, Claude Buck, William P. Henderson, "Man with Coked Hat" by Alfred Juergens, Archibald Motley Jr., Albert H. Ulrich, Elizabeth Teiling, Mary Alice White, and Antonin Sterba. Adam Emory Albright has a romantic figure painting on his favorite theme of American country children, and

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Paintings by the Le Nains

Paris, Jan. 27

SPECIAL Correspondence
TEN paintings by the Le Nains were recently put on exhibition at the Galerie Louis Samson. It is not more than 50 years ago that the brothers Le Nain were discovered, and it would be difficult to explain why they had been so long and so completely forgotten. Their art was made to be understood and appreciated in France. They are so essentially French. While in most painters one can trace their foreign influences, the Le Nains are autochthonous. Louis Le Nain would be what he is had there been no Italy and no Flanders. That does not necessarily mean that he is the greatest French painter. We may feel more emotion in looking at a Poussin or a Watteau or a Delacroix. But Le Nain makes one feel the French atmosphere as no other painter (with the exception of Corot) does.

The three brothers were born at Laon—Antoine in 1593, Louis in 1593, and Mathieu in 1607. The same day—March 1, 1648—they entered the Académie Royale de Peinture et Sculpture which had just been founded. These three brothers signed with their family name—Le Nain. Eleven canvases are thus signed. Only nine are dated, and these dates are between 1640 and 1647, a period during which the three brothers were still working.

Work of Attribution
It is therefore extremely difficult to study the work of the Le Nains and to attempt the attribution between the three brothers. This work of repartition is being undertaken by M. Jamot, the conservateur-adjoint of the Musée du Louvre.

M. Paul Jamot has been struck by the differences which exist in the diverse tableaux of the Le Nains. Some of them, like the "Réunion de Paysans" and "La Charrette" (at the Louvre), are painted by a great artist, while others, like "Les Petits Joueurs de Cartes," lack originality and genius. By studying all the dated paintings, M. Jamot has been able to arrive at some results. The qualities are so different that it is impossible to attribute them to the same artist. The man who has painted the "Réunion de Paysans" with such power and authority cannot be responsible for the mediocre canvas like "Portraits dans un Intérieur." According to M. Jamot, "La Charrette" and "Famille de Paysans" and "La Forge" are undeniably by the same artist, the best of the three—Louis Le Nain. The Le Nains came to an epoch when no painter worthy of the name would have failed to go to Italy and seek inspiration from antiquity. The Le Nains followed a different path. Far from directing their efforts toward the conventional representation of scenes of antiquity, they applied themselves to render, with simplicity all that they saw around them. What they chiefly saw were fields and peasants. They had no other models.

Peasants as Models
Two works by Louis Le Nain are shown at the Samson Gallery. One represents "Paysans devant leur Maison," and belongs to the Duke of Rutland. The other is a peasant scene of an interior—"Le Bénédicte," and is from the collection of Mr. Hindley Smith. The eight others are attributed to Mathieu Le Nain. There is "Vénus dans la Forge de Vulcain" which was for some time at the Louvre, and in which M. Louis Samson finds some kinship with "La Forge de Vulcain" of Vélasquez. There is "La Fête du Vin." A third tableau—"Les Joueurs de Tric trac"—has just been acquired by the Musée du Louvre. All these tableaux are of an excellent artist but of an artist who has neither the personality, the originality, the authority of his brother, Louis Le Nain.

Louis is really the unique, who in the first half of the seventeenth century announces Chardin and Corot and even Courbet. He alone of the three has the stature of a great master. In "Les Paysans devant leur maison," a woman is sitting on the left warming herself in the sun. On the right the chief of the family is standing—a beautiful figure of a peasant, proud and dignified. Near him, sitting on the ground is a bare-legged boy, clad in brown breeches and red jacket. The background on which these three figures stand out

is constituted by the rustic house and the light sky. Other figures appear through the doors and windows, and a woman with a baby in her arms walks down the steep steps between the heavy parapets. In "Le Bénédicte" a family of peasants is sitting round the table covered with a rumpled cloth on which a bowl is laid.
S. H.

Varied Exhibitions at the
New York Art Center

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A group of drawings and water colors by Paul Boye-Sorenson, a young Danish artist, has been on exhibition recently at the Art Center. Despite the fact that his work bears a resemblance to that of this country's countryman, Kay Nielson, it is stamped with authority and imagination of a high order. This type of drawing, primarily intended to illustrate quaint tales and legends, had its origin in the black and white work of Beardsley and has come, step by step, down the succeeding years, gaining fresh impetus and elasticity and acquiring a varied and an array of practitioners. Great delicacy and invention characterize these colored drawings which draw on the rich storehouse of the ages for inspiration costume and setting; but each artist invests his designs of romance and fantasy with distinguishing traits. Thus Mr. Boye-Sorenson's fine line, rich and well-harmonized color, and his strong decorative sense are sufficiently individual to invite comparison with the best designers.

The Art Alliance of America is showing the results of its annual graphic arts competition with an exhibition of nearly 1000 designs by some 200 artists from all parts of the United States for greeting cards suitable for all occasions. The Art Center plays a liaison rôle in this case between the designers and the consumers, public or private. The general average of technical excellence and originality is unusually high.

Among the many societies which are housed at the capacious Art Center is the Society of Illustrators. The fine spirit of the organization in this organization is responsible for the school for disabled soldiers which has been in operation for the past two years in New York City and which now numbers some 70 students and eight teachers. The school is maintained by the Government but the instruction is freely and lovingly given by the society. The second annual exhibition of the students' work is being held at the Art Center and consists of illustrations and advertising work in various mediums. When one considers that in this short time eight men have been graduated and are taking their place as skilled commercial artists and that this year the graduates number 23, a great tribute must be paid to this society. Among those who are directly responsible for the fine work these former students are turning out are Dean Corwin, George Hill, Edward Penfield, Alonso Williams, and Ray Greenleaf. Also, as lecturers or associate instructors, are Charles Dana Gibson, Cass Gilbert, Joseph Pennell, Albert Stern, and Ernest Flexotio.

In the large gallery John Newton Howitt is exhibiting a large number of paintings, mostly landscapes painted in Westchester County, New York, and in the coastal parts of Connecticut. Mr. Howitt is an ardent nature lover and turns from the exactions of illusion to the sageant of earth and tradition to the unadorned spring sky that unfolds from George Eliot's autumn. He paints extremely well, with an eye to the big masses and the pictorial design. His enthusiasm is felt in the way he goes at each problem; the clean, fresh color of his trees and skies proclaims the happy landscapist. He is equally able painter of the figure and the effects of indoors as several canvases testify here. Something of their quality leads one to believe that a richer harvest would eventually come to this young artist along these lines than among the pastoral delights that he elects today.
R. F.

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THE HOME FORUM

Living on the Sky Line

ONE of the older essayists—Dr. Johnson, wasn't it?—wrote a paper on the advantages of living in a garret. I can think of only one thing better, and that is to have a room in the top of a tower. I never pass a steeple without wishing I might persuade the sexton to let me climb up into the belfry, and I have often thought with admiration of Hawthorne's room in a cupola, with windows facing the four winds, so arranged that he could sit on the trap-door.

The tops of mountains do not attract me strongly, though I have climbed a few little ones in my day. One summer, accompanied by a friend, I climbed Mt. Utsayantha, in the Catskills, and then—a somewhat harder task—the observatory on its summit, and watched the approach of a summer shower. It was a sublime sight, but we did not wait to admire it, because the observatory was shaky. In our haste to get home, we went down the wrong side of the mountain and found ourselves at nightfall in a strange field, populated by about a thousand sheep, every one of which mistook us for her master and tried to go home with us. We were compelled to disappoint them. A tempest walk through rain and mud quite literally dampened our ardor for mountain-climbing, even for the views which friends told us were to be enjoyed from the summits.

I begrudge no man his pleasures, and if he prefers views from the tops of mountains to views from the tops of towers, he is free to do so; but it seems to me that there is a finer and nobler pleasure in looking out over a great city, as Teufelsdröckh did from his attic apartment "in the highest house in the Wahngasse, wherefrom, sitting at ease, he might see the whole life of that considerable city; the streets and lanes of which, with all their doing and driving, were for the most part visible there." No wonder he exclaimed on one occasion, after expressing at length "his extraordinary Night-thoughts": "But I, mein werther, sit above it all; I am alone with the Stars." For it seems to me, though I admit, it may be only a fancy, that from no other coign of vantage does the "intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven" look quite so fair, quite so majestic, as above a sleeping city.

Unaffected by the silence round them, Undistracted by the sights they see, With joy the stars perform their shining.

Many a night, as a boy, I looked out at them, over the roofs and the chimneys, from my attic window. I have been glad ever since that my room was in the attic, and I think that most of the time I was glad even then. A large family living in a small house made it necessary that some one of us should occupy the floor, even though it was unbaked in winter and overheated in summer. I elected to do so, because of the intense desire of a boy to have a nook of his own in which he can be alone—a desire which too many parents ignore. Here was plenty of room for collections and one hobby succeeded another; and, best of all, outside the window was a long stretch of safe level roof from which to fly a kite. Don't boys fly kites any more? With the coming of March, I began to make six-sided kites and bow-kites and diamond-kites, and until the winds quieted down with the coming of summer I had one or two in the air most of my waking moments. Once I had a giant of the kite-kind in the air six feet tall. But I must not get off on that subject, or I shall grow lyrical.

From my attic window, I could see up the street for perhaps only a mile, and that street was three miles long; and yet I never grew tired of sitting on the floor, with my elbows on the low sill, and gazing and gazing at the grotesque sky line, formed by chimneys and weather-vanes and ventilators, and the hips and slopes of roofs, on and on, to where higher ground brought the sky line against the horizon. Here I learned the beauty of smoke and steam, long before I had read about it in Ruskin, and the beauty of clouds. And I became interested in the domesticities of sparrows, nesting in the rain-gutters, and fell in love with that Pro-

teus among the elements, the rain. To watch it come slanting and lashing across the roofs, cascading against chimneys, eddying and roaring into funnels, or merely drip-dripping "in minute drops from off the eaves," was to know something about it that one cannot know in the street. And in winter!

As I have said, my room was not

spheres, and I thought that this note must be something like that, or like the singing of some great angel "choir-ing among the clear-eyed cherubim." Perhaps all the multitudinous discordant sounds of earth, rising through space, somewhere merge into a single rich and forever beautiful chord.

These are only a few of the advantages, which Dr. Johnson, or whoever it was, might have mentioned, but I do not think that he did mention any of them.

Winter Mornings
Faith, but it's dark in the mornings.
Nay, a gleam of light.
Says for the stars low-hanging,
Just for the world like night.

Wirra, me wee white candle.
Lift up your golden head!
Doin' the work av the big round sun
While the rascal's safe in bed.

—Wild Broom, in The Weekly Westminster Gazette.

been oftener or more aptly repeated. He had a surprising, startling vigor of intense, direct utterance that made the most inert feel that he must do something. And of course he sometimes overbore himself.

But human nature being what it is, it must be admitted that even these extravagances added to the effect of Paine's pamphlets. And the effect was enormous. "Common Sense" was sold by the hundred thousand. "Every living man in America in 1776, who

"Tuning In"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE use of the radio has become so common that it has, like every other important modern invention, brought to the language a new vocabulary. Many of the terms used are so expressive that they have already been adopted into common speech as metaphors. Among these, "broadcasting" and "tuning in" are perhaps the most popular. While each term means something specific in its original use, each by analogy has a particularly apt spiritual significance.

When a radio operator wishes to receive the messages which are almost constantly sent out at night from the various broadcasting centers, it becomes necessary to "tune in"—that is, to adjust his instrument to the wave length used by the parent station, else he receives no message; but, with instrument properly attuned and adjusted, he immediately becomes the recipient of all messages sent out by the station with which he is in accord. Whether the message be the news of the day, a musical rendition from some great master, an address, or a vocal solo, all are received by him in an equally satisfactory manner, because he is prepared.

Is there not in this experience something of a parallel to the relation which exists between God and His spiritual creature, man, by which all men may profit, if they will but become sufficiently in harmony with God to receive His manifold blessings? The means whereby these blessings are made available is prayer, of which Christ Jesus said, "And all things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." Is not prayer, then, the specific means whereby Love is established with our divine Father, to the end that immediately the infinite blessings which our loving, compassionate Father has prepared for all His children are available? Christ Jesus also admonished, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find." Again, we do not these words contribute additional directions for establishing this most important relation with the divine source of being, God Himself? Furthermore, seeking, it is learned, must be through prayer; and he who learns to pray aright is "coming into accord" with infinite Mind and, in consequence, receives its messages, which are expressions of Love, of Truth, and of Life, sustaining and happy existence. Then, is not learning how to pray by far the most important preparation for establishing right relations with God?

The lesson of righteous prayer is one that Christian Scientists are

learning with profound gratitude; for it is proved day by day that through this means God's bounties become immediately available, expressed in terms of improved health, in renewed and constant happiness. So important did the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, regard prayer, that she devoted the first chapter in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," to this subject. In that chapter are set forth the definition of true prayer, its method and results. The first sentence of the above-named chapter declares: "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." Then, faith in God, and but, with instrument properly attuned and adjusted, he immediately becomes the recipient of all messages sent out by the station with which he is in accord. Whether the message be the news of the day, a musical rendition from some great master, an address, or a vocal solo, all are received by him in an equally satisfactory manner, because he is prepared.

As to the right method of prayer, Mrs. Eddy says in the textbook under the marginal heading, "Effectual invocation" (p. 15): "In order to pray aright, we must enter into the closet and shut the door. We must close the lips and silence the material senses. In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's aliveness." And later in the same paragraph, relative to the results of such prayer,—that is, as to the benefits received,—she says, "Such prayer is answered, in so far as we put our desires into practice." How significant! How futile, then, to pray for something without putting our desires into operation! Do we pray for more love? Are we reflecting love constantly in our own lives? Do we wish purity? Are we ourselves expressing it in thought and deed? Do we desire friends? Are we reflecting the qualities of friendship? Do we wish for more congenial work? Then, are we knowing that man's only work is the Father's business, the reflection and expression of Him, for man is God's representative?

Thus, the whole round of blessings must be sought and received through righteous prayer. Knowing that man's source is God, perfect Love, who has bestowed upon His children infinite blessings to be understood and utilized here and now, is the great incentive to become so completely in harmony with divine goodness as to recognize man's birthright as God's child, and to become a perfect channel for all blessings.

In High Asia

The country had opened out, and though we were a little closer to the Kara Dagh, the outer wall of hills lay more to the north and further away from us. At noon we made our halt in the shade of a cliff that flanked the valley of Shurukh. We were back in the world again, for through here runs a camel track from Mesched to the Persian outpost of Sarakhs, and as the jaxans and I ate our melons and mutton chops, a great herd of goats came to drink from the brackish trickle in the sandy ravine bed, and a camel caravan of Baluchis halted around their chief's green standard, topped by the Crescent that warlike islanders snatch from the pacified Byzantium.

During the afternoon the slanting slabs of rock gave way to a dreary undulating tract. Not a vestige of green was in sight; the range to the north melted away in the purple distance, leagues away, and the Kara Dagh to the south became lower and more confused.

All at once, riding down into a shallow arid depression, I saw a thing which filled me with wonder. After many miles of waste and desolation there burst upon our eyes a few tall, clean-cut corner towers of bright red brick. Its curtain walls were pierced by graceful arches whose beauty was the setting for panels of

The Market, Florence

Golden rain and roses, acacia pink and white,
Dainty mauve wistaria, packed to-
gether tight.
Purple flags of Florence, carnations
claret-red;
Never painter's palette with such a
glory spread!
Funny fat old women, a-plaiting busby
Piles of hats and bonnets from straw
of Tuscany;
Swarthy townsmen crying their pans
of chestnut-cake—
Market-day in Florence, what memo-
ries you wake!
—Margaret S. Danglefield, in The
Poetry Review.

"Morning Sunlight," From the Painting by Benjamin Eggleston

Summoned to Windsor

Windsor Castle
26 February, 1885

Today after luncheon, Miss Stopford, the maid of honour, told me the Queen would be much pleased if I would stay till Saturday, that I was not to do so if inconvenient, but it was a great comfort to H. M. to talk to me! Of course I consented. Then F. was sent for from the Cowells, and had a private audience without me, which I hear she got through very well. Then Lady S. took me for a drive through the lovely Park. It is exquisite—trees, deer, water, everything. . . . At 7 the Queen sent for me. A "Bishop" conducted me into a lovely little room. It is paneled with white and gold arabesques, and let into the arabesques all round the room like jewels in gold setting are miniatures, 50 in each panel, I dare say, arranged in families (the Queen told me) beginning with James I. Above them, forming another kind of panelling, portraits of all George the Third's children, himself, Charlotte, etc., charming pictures, heads only, by Gainsborough. I should think I had time to see all this, as the room was empty. It was very small, and gave one somehow the idea of a lift. A low window with chairs arranged in a semicircle, as if to receive the Emperor of all the Russias, a large stately couch with a table before it, and two large glass-topped tables filled with miniatures and orders made of all sorts of precious stones. Quite exquisite. There are three doors, and as I did not know which the Queen would come in by I felt as if my back was always towards the wrong one, and kept prouetting round. I did not think it manners to sit down! I only waited about five minutes, and she came in smiling very kindly, and I curtseyed. She made for the big sofa and sat down, and made a sort of pat with her hand on the empty part of the sofa, but I would not see that till she said, "Won't you sit down?" So we sat down together, the Queen and I. She was in a black silk dress and a gold shawl. To repeat the conversation is more than I can do. It was principally about Egypt, but with an occasional side wave to Gladstone and politics. Rather interrogative and ejaculatory on her part, submissive on mine. She has a more charming expression than any one I can think of. A very bright young smile, when her face lights up. . . . This, with variations of subject, lasted twenty or thirty minutes, and then she went off by her door and I by mine, and I had just time to dress for dinner.

I slept in the Lancaster Tower, and had a tiny sitting-room full of nice oval portraits of the Georges and their queens. A nice bedroom, with a lovely small Gainsborough of "Mrs. Robinson" sitting on a rural bank with a white Spitz dog beside her. Lady Wolsley, from "The Letters of Lord and Lady Wolsley."

note I have ever heard. I had read somewhere of the music of the

PROGRESS in painting in the last century has been made largely in the domain of color, and in getting out of doors, where the sunlight is gay, the lights warm and the shadows cool, in order the better to see and understand color. Constable and Turner in England started this quiet revolution of the mise en scene, the Barbizon School gave it tremendous impulse, the French impressionists or luminarists forwarded it in their generation, and in our own day with an authority born of his own mastery of the subject, Sorolla, the Spanish painter, urges, "Put sunlight and ever more sunlight into your painting."

This is the heritage of our modern landscape painters and they are, many of them, using it and adding to it not unworthily. In "Morning Sunlight," reproduced here, Benjamin Eggleston takes us out into bright morning to show us how the free shadows are retreating from the bold attack of the dazzling sunshine. The seated figure with her back to the shadow, facing the brightest spot of sunlight, makes a good focus of interest. Here the artist has a chance to show how well he can solve the problem of refraction, where one mass of color affects an adjoining mass resulting in "the lost edge" and giving it atmospheric truth. How restful to the eye is the screen of leaves and branches and boughs and tree-trunks which protect us from an overpowering radiance. The upper corner to the right is particularly delightful, where the sun touches the leaves so that they recall the gay notes that people the sunbeams.

Mr. Eggleston is taking an active part in the art-life of Brooklyn, being one of the governors of the Society of Artists there and exhibiting frequently. He also belongs to the summer colony of artists in Old Lyme, Connecticut, where there for the first time in the summer of 1918.

Thomas Paine's "Common Sense"

His pamphlet, "Common Sense," printed early in 1776 and followed at intervals by the various numbers of "The American Crisis," stirred and spurred his new fellow-countrymen far more actively on the road to freedom than any other words produced by tongue or pen, unless the Declaration of Independence. Neither these writings nor anything in Paine's later life indicate a gift for practical statesmanship or concrete administration; but his words burn everywhere with a large and splendid ardor for democratic ideals, for liberty, equality, and opportunity for everyone, and he was especially happy in insisting upon just the points that were important in the critical condition of American affairs. . . . He preached nationality, co-ordination, co-operation, that the people should feel that they were a people and should grow strong in that consciousness. He preached federal union, that petty jealousies and local narrowness should be forgotten. "Our great title is Americans—our inferior one varies with the place." It was Thomas Paine who first used the words that now are over the whole world—"The United States of America."

For he had a wonderful power of building phrases, of shaping swift, sharp sentences that should pierce dull ears and dead hearts and make them throb and thrill and work and live. He began his first "Crisis" paper, "These are the times that try men's souls," and a few words have

could read, read "Common Sense," wrote Theodore Parker. Even the judicious Trevelyan is hurried into superlatives on the subject: "It would be difficult to name any human composition which has had an effect at once so instant, so extended, and so lasting."

The consequence of all this was at first naturally an immense admiration and enthusiasm for Thomas Paine, a general applause that might have turned any man's head. He was given the degree of Master of Arts by the University of Pennsylvania. The sober and judicious Franklin spoke of "Common Sense" as having "prodigious effects." Washington, whose opinions were always moderate and well-weighted, praised "the sound doctrine and unanswerable reasoning contained in the pamphlet"; and he was so impressed with the trumpet exhortation of the first "Crisis" that he ordered it generally read to his dispirited army. When Paine returned to England, he was almost equally admired there in the more liberal circles—Garnett, Bradford, in Harper's Monthly.

Kings' Gardens

(Arabian, 6th cent. A. D., A. 1. 667)
Lo, I am lovely with grove and arbour,
And vineyard-closes and waters
tree,
And over the rim of the sun-warmed
harbour
Cometh the savour of wind and sea.

Joyous the gifts of the summer team-

ing.
The windswept waters, the kindly

fields;
The silver fish in the tense net gleam-

ing.
The golden fruit that the orchard

yields.

And they that wander by glade and

alley
Are lulled to slumber at close of

day.
When a sweet bird sings in the silent

valley,
Or far-off mariners tune their lay.

—A. C. Benson, in "The Reed of Pan:
English Renderings of Greek Epi-

grams and Lyrics."

Muffins

We are in lodgings in Suburbia.
And it is Sunday morning. We hear
a little tinkling bell. "Muffins! Muf-
fins and crumpets! Muffins!" Our
memory goes back many, many years,
to the time when we were seven, when
our pretty, gay mother was singing
to the baby:

Do you hear the muffin man;
Muffin man, muffin man,
Do you hear the muffin man,
That lives in Shrewsbury Lane?

The little lilt comes back, clear. Does
he live in Shrewsbury Lane? In those
long ago days we had never eaten
muffins, for we lived far away from
shops, far in an Australian plain, with
the scrub near, where the tall black-
boys with their spear-like leaves stood
up dark in the blazing sun. But muf-
fins! Does this explain the strong,
uncalled emotion that seized us a day
or two ago when we suddenly caught
sight somewhere of "Shrewsbury
Lane"? There goes the bell. "Muffin
man, muffin man," goes the tune. Muf-
fin man, muffin man, do you live in
Shrewsbury Lane?—E. A. A. In The
Manchester Guardian Weekly.

Science and Health

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1923

EDITORIALS

Why Newspapers Disappear

THE sale of two Pittsburgh newspapers last week to their competitors, and their disappearance from the field of publication, has led to widespread discussion of the changing phases of journalism in the United States. From having three morning newspapers, the Pennsylvania city will henceforth have but two, while but two evening papers survive. The placidity of the Pittsburgh Sabbath is, however, disturbed by three newspapers, as one of the evening sheets publishes a Sunday morning edition. In this slaughter of two newspapers—one of which had attained the age of 77, while the other was of ripe years—Pittsburgh is merely following the example of other American cities. Chicago, which a quarter of a century ago had five morning papers, has now two—and old-time Chicagoans insist that any one of the five was worth both of the present examples of twentieth century journalism. St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit have each only one morning newspaper, though at a time when these cities had hardly half their present population they supported two or three each.

There has been a very material increase in the cost of making newspapers in late years, but not enough to explain this tendency to consolidation and discontinuance. The field to be served and the sources of revenue have in all cases greatly increased. The two Chicago morning papers today serve a constituency within the city limits of 2,701,705; in 1890, five papers served 1,098,576. It is to be kept in mind that the population of the surrounding country has increased in practically the same proportion, while the extension of fast mail facilities enables metropolitan newspapers enormously to extend their area of service. So, too, we find St. Louis with two admirable morning newspapers in 1890, serving 460,357 people, while today 772,897 must be content with one. Cleveland in 1890 had 261,546 people and two morning newspapers; today it has 796,841 and one paper. Detroit, with 993,678 people today, and an incorporated village of 40,000 more practically within its borders, can slenderly support one morning newspaper, where in 1890, with but 205,669 people, it had two.

It seems apparent that it is not the economic consideration alone that is causing the rapid disappearance of newspapers—some of them, like the New York Sun, the Chicago Times, and the St. Louis Republic, actually historic institutions. If it costs more today to make a newspaper, the sources of its revenue have been more than proportionately increased. We must look elsewhere than to the high cost of living for the reasons for newspaper mortality.

One of the first facts observable is that the mortality rate has been heaviest among morning newspapers. The Chicago Times, Herald, Inter-Ocean and Record; the St. Louis Republic; the Detroit Tribune; the New Orleans Times-Democrat; the New York Sun; the Cleveland Leader—were once shining lights in the morning heavens. All have disappeared. Meantime evening papers have multiplied and flourished. As American life becomes less leisurely, the time available for the morning newspaper is cut down. A hasty glance and the sheet is left in the street car, or thrust into the office waste-basket. The evening paper and the Sunday morning blanket-sheet coincide with the average man's leisure moments, and are, therefore, more sought after by readers and advertisers. Accordingly the great circulations and consequent prosperity are found in these fields.

Another factor entering into the decline of the morning press is the increasing political independence of the newspaper reader. Time was when newspapers were established for the maintenance of certain political ideas, and were supported as party organs. That was the era when the Greeleys, Danas, and Medills thundered in editorial columns, and their readers followed them implicitly. But that era is ended. There is neither profit nor esteem to be gained by purely party journalism. What was once admired as newspaper leadership is now resented as newspaper dictation, and every great city points to its mayors who win repeated elections with the whole press hostile. The need for the "party organ" is no longer so acutely felt that partisans will flock to its support. It has been fifteen years since there was a "straight" Democratic morning paper in Chicago, and there is none today in St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, or several other considerable towns which frequently give Democratic majorities.

But when all is taken into consideration, we believe that neither increased costs, the trend toward the afternoon field, nor the failure of partisan support, nor all put together, fully explains the disappearance of so many morning newspapers. It is worth considering whether the increasing standardization of the press throughout the Nation, the lack of individuality, of a commanding personality, if you will, is not a greatly contributing cause. The service of The Associated Press makes all the newspapers receiving it equal—and monotonously uniform—so far as the telegraphic news of the world is concerned. More and more newspapers, outside of New York, rely on this service for Washington news, in which there once was individuality, and for their foreign news, sometimes supplementing the latter with a "syndicated" service. As a result, two papers in the same city will, in the main, print the same news coming by wire, and it is the study of the city editors to see that the local news is identical in both. As, finally, they have one common purpose—the making of money—it becomes evident that there is little left to lead a reader to prefer one to the other. In the end, the one with the better business management prevails, and combination is seen to be more profitable than competition. In time these same considerations will apply to the afternoon press as well.

It is an unanswerable proposition that if the newspapers of a city furnish the same news, and serve the

same ideals—or are equally lacking in ideals—the tendency to combination will be irresistible. If one is to maintain itself against this tendency it must be because it possesses unique qualities of interest and of service. It must make a certain field its own, rather than attempt to compete with a host of others in a general field. In certain cities new morning papers are struggling upward by appealing to the widespread revolt against sensationalism. Handicapped as they are in a way by exclusion from the various monopolistic agencies which make news-gathering easy and cheap for their rivals, they find their support in the approval of bodies of intelligent readers. Just in proportion as they differ in tone and purpose from the heralds of crime and scandal with which they compete, they will deserve to succeed. The newspaper which is to attain and retain prominence must have the qualities which give such station to a man. If, like a famous leader of Tammany Hall, it is "working for its own pocket all the time," it may fill the pocket, but it will fill a very small niche in public esteem. If it has ideals and the intelligence to maintain them, an eagerness to serve and a willingness to stand alone, rather than be commonplace, its place will never be in the list of newspapers which have disappeared.

THE French move into the Ruhr has been the occasion in many European countries for renewed proposals to have the entire reparations question referred to the League of Nations. That this will ultimately be done, Lord Robert Cecil, speaking in London, Jan. 21, on disarmament, said he took for granted. Addressing a mass meeting of the Independent Labor Party at Glasgow, J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Opposition in Parliament,

The League of Nations and Reparations

advocated referring the legality of the Ruhr occupation to the League of Nations, or to the international tribunal at The Hague. In its issue for Feb. 2, The Manchester Guardian Weekly proposed that, since Great Britain has submitted the Mosul question to the League as one likely to disturb the world's peace, the French occupation of the Ruhr should be treated in a similar manner. Moreover, today the House of Commons will debate a proposal, supported by both wings of the Liberal Party, that the aid of the League should be invoked to preserve the peace of Europe. The Liberals have practically adopted the scheme set forth in the New Haven address of the American Secretary of State; namely, that a special commission, on which the United States would be represented, should be appointed to investigate Germany's ability to pay, and the best methods of collecting such payments.

On the Continent a number of different organizations have passed resolutions in favor of having the reparations issue between France and Germany referred to the League of Nations. From Prague comes news that the executive committee of the Czechoslovak labor unions has decided to prepare a movement to have the reparations question taken up by the League. The Swiss Association for the League of Nations, meeting at Olten on Jan. 21, adopted for immediate transmission to the Federal Council a resolution urging it to intervene with the Council of the League of Nations in favor of action in the reparations matter. More important still was the resolution adopted on Jan. 13 by the "Federation of French Associations for the League of Nations," which read as follows:

The Federation, without contesting the just French interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles, expresses the desire that the problem of reparations and inter-allied debts be submitted to the League of Nations.

Copies of this motion were sent to the French Premier, the League offices at Geneva, and to the central office at Brussels of the "International Union of Associations for the League of Nations," which has initiated in every country belonging to the League a movement to follow the French federation's example.

What is the French governmental reaction to all these hints and suggestions? It is, in brief, that no interference, either from the League, or from individual powers, is wanted, at least not until a definite alternative plan has been seriously formulated. Premier Poincaré promptly dissuaded Hjalmar Branting, the Premier of Sweden, from introducing his projected reparations resolution in the League's Council. The successive French steps in the Ruhr show every day more unmistakably that, while still in the possession of its superior military strength, France intends to remedy what seems to its present rulers the defects of the Versailles Treaty. It is not only reparations it wants, but also security, and since its allies have refused to stand by the guaranty promised in 1919, they are not in a position to blame France. The coal deposits of the Ruhr, joined to the iron ore of Lorraine, will give France decided advantages in industrial competition, and will also prevent Germany from preparing another invasion. Submitting the reparations issue to the League, without at the same time making provisions for French security, seems to France but another scheme to wrest the prize of victory from its grasp.

THE steady growth of Western Canada in the political structure of the Dominion is seen in the redistribution measure at present before Parliament. After the next general election, the federal Parliament of Canada will have 245 members instead of 235, as at present.

The Canadian West's Place in Politics

The increase in representation goes entirely to the four western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. This increase is determined mathematically, simply by an application of the law. The British North American Act provided that representation in the House of Commons should be readjusted after each decennial census. Quebec's fixed number, sixty-five members in the federal House, determines the unit of representation for all the provinces. Under the 1921 census, 36,283 is the unit of

representation, as compared with 30,819 in 1911. In accordance with this unit the redistribution measure will reduce Nova Scotia's representation from sixteen in the present House to fourteen in the new House.

The provinces east of the Great Lakes still have a majority of seats. Ontario's representation would have been reduced by one but for a saving clause in the British North American Act which says that a province shall not have its representation reduced unless the province's proportion of population has been diminished by one-twentieth or more. But with regard to the influence of the west in Canadian politics, the last general election showed that there is a growing accord between political opinion in Ontario and in the western provinces. Ontario has broken away from the bi-party system to the extent of sending a contingent of Progressives to sit in Parliament with the Progressive members from the west. Liberal and Conservative party stalwarts, of course, are prone to regard the incursion of the Progressives into federal politics as merely temporary. They expect to see the bi-party system restored comfortably by the next general election. The fact remains that under the redistribution the next Parliament will have twelve additional western members, and Canada's western provinces are least wedded to old party tradition.

THE authorization by the voters of the city of St. Louis, recently, of a bond issue of \$87,000,000 for public improvements marked the end of a preliminary campaign, the complete success of which was hardly hoped for by those who had been active in carrying it on.

While the proposed expenditure is not an extraordinarily large one for a city of the size and wealth of St. Louis, it marks a distinct step in advance of that conservatism which has characterized the Missouri metropolis since earliest times. St. Louis, more distinctly than many other of the larger cities of the United States, has grown by accretion, as it were. It has never had what might be called a "boom." It has grown westward from the Levee in the last two centuries almost by inches, until now it extends beyond its strict municipal boundaries far out into the county of the same name, but with which it has no official connection. St. Louis City, peculiarly enough, combines its own municipal and county government, thus setting up a sort of provincial independence which few, if any other, cities enjoy.

One may stand at a corner on Sixth Street in St. Louis and, looking first to the east, and then to the west, alternately view the old and the new in all their primitive simplicity and all their modern attractiveness. From Fourth Street to the Levee and the Mississippi, there remains the distinct picture, reminding of those days when industry and commerce were dependent upon water transportation. The narrow streets, paved with cobblestones and granite blocks, still bear the rough marks of steel-clad hoofs and steel-rimmed wheels. It does not seem possible today, that the settlement there was the frontier trading post for trappers and the outfitting headquarters for those who fared forth, first to explore, and then to subdue, the forests and plains to the west and northwest.

And so it comes about naturally, or of necessity, that the eyes of ambitious St. Louisians have been turned always westward. Over the rise at Sixth Street went the star of the city's empire. From there it proceeded onward to Jefferson Avenue and Grand Avenue by slow degrees, and then, after a long wait, down another hill to Vandeventer Avenue. No one could have foreseen the rapid, yet steady, growth which has come in the last thirty years.

Now magnificent monuments are to be erected, not to mark, but to celebrate, this wonderful progress. There are to be new parks in addition to the many already established, a civic center, and broad plazas, where now blocks of brick buildings stand. There will be a magnificent auditorium, new playgrounds, new roads and driveways. These will not be a part of "Old St. Louis." They will be, distinctively and appropriately, emblematic of the New.

THE exhibition of the Illustrations of the Eighteen-Sixties, now being held at the Tate Gallery in London, is both a reminder and a reproach. It is a reminder that book illustration was once an art, a fact which in these days of comics and flaming magazine covers and cheap process blocks, should fill us with shame. It is a reminder also that this art in England reached its perfection during "the sixties," a period covering the years from 1857 to 1875. The Pre-Raphaelites then were in their prime and as ready to devote their ardor to drawing on a few inches of wood block as to painting on the largest canvas.

Magazines and books were not bought during those years to be thrown aside at the end of a railway journey and promptly forgotten. They were treasured for the works of art that were in them, though it may be granted that, even if the art of illustration was understood, the art of book-making was not, and paper, printing and binding were usually an abomination. But drawings and engravings were masterpieces, remembered as vividly as contemporary pictures that have since found a place in national or municipal collections. All the delicacy of Whistler was in his "Morning Before the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," all the romance of Rossetti in his "Palace of Art" for Moxon's Tennyson.

Simply because the exhibition at the Tate does remind us of the glory that has gone, it is a reproach to us for having drifted from the old standards. During the eighties and nineties American illustrators took up the tradition of the sixties and carried it on. The new wood engravers left the Dalziels and Swains far behind. No wonder that only by the few is illustration regarded as an art. But if the sadly misguided public could profit by the reminder now provided at the Tate Gallery, it might, by asking for better things, help to free the present from the reproach it so richly deserves.

St. Louis Looks Ahead

Editorial Notes

PUBLICATION recently by Baltasar Brum, president of Uruguay, of the plan for an association of American nations which the Uruguayan delegation is to lay before the Pan-American Congress in Santiago, Chile, next month, calls attention to one of the efforts being made today to combat the insistent propaganda regarding "the next war." Under the terms of this plan, it is proposed that the association adopt measures to prevent any war which would affect, directly or indirectly, any of its members. The project provides that if an associated or non-associated country should refuse, in case of conflict, to obey decisions adverse to it, or should refuse pacific solutions, preferring to impose its will by force, the association would break diplomatic, commercial, and financial relations with that country, and also prevent its holding relations with the associated nations. One of the objects of the association is said to be to encourage the idea that international relations are founded on the basic ideas of justice and solidarity, without taking into account differences of race, opinion, language, customs, or religion.

WITH the formation by Stanley M. Bruce, the new Australian Prime Minister, of a Coalition Ministry, his Government has gained a strength which should carry it no little distance on its path of achievement. The new Ministry has been denominated anti-Labor, and although this does not mean opposed to Labor, as such, it does mean hostile to Labor's political policies. This practically is the same as saying that there has been a very real, albeit quietly accomplished, revolution in Australian political life, for the Cabinet which Mr. Bruce has gathered around him is one which Mr. Hughes, his predecessor as Prime Minister, would have found it impossible to form. It is true that, since the recent elections, the Labor Party is the strongest of the three parties in the Australian Parliament, but the union of the Nationalists and the Country members under Mr. Bruce has given them the preponderance of power, and this, to all intents and purposes, means that Australian Labor's dominance in affairs of the Commonwealth is at an end, temporarily, at all events.

IN THE course of a lecture on flying boats the other day, before the British Royal Aeronautical Society, Maj. J. D. Rennie told some little-known facts about this arm of the air service. Flying boats operating from Felixstowe, for instance, he said, were responsible, during the war, for the sinking of thirteen German submarines, and the destruction of one Zeppelin, while during a period of eighteen months' operations, immediately prior to the armistice, from two seaplane stations, 280,000 sea miles were flown without the loss of a single boat, apart from enemy action. For certain reasons, however, since the armistice the development of this branch of the service had been practically at a standstill, though it was hoped that in the future progress would be made along commercial lines, as therein were abundant possibilities of usefulness. Not the least significant feature of the lecture was the speaker's quiet recognition that the flying boat would, "in the not far distant future," constitute a definite rival of the steamship.

AS HER contribution to a discussion which has been in progress for some time in a leading London periodical regarding children being allowed to run about at will in the city's museums, a lady fired this shot at the adults who object to the custom:

I have spent many hours copying and studying in museums, and I never remember being disturbed by a child, although I have often been interrupted by foolish questions from adults.

Certainly it is important to encourage children to take a measure of interest in rare and beautiful things, and especially those who grow up amidst surroundings of ugliness. For such the very atmosphere of a museum is a lesson, and the trifling discomfort to which certain visitors to these institutions claim to have been subjected as a result of the children's presence in no degree outweighs the benefit which undoubtedly accrues to the children themselves from being allowed to roam about therein at will.

AN AMUSING story is told by Douglas Ainslie in his "Adventures: Social and Literary," regarding the great Lord Salisbury. A neighboring squire called to see him, and Lady Salisbury was apprehensive that her husband might fail to recognize this somewhat obscure individual. She was pleasantly relieved, therefore, to find, when Lord Salisbury entered the dining room a little later, that he at once engaged the guest in conversation, which he kept up vigorously throughout the entire lunch, and until, indeed, the squire left. Lord Salisbury then casually remarked: "I was glad Lord Roberts dropped in to luncheon today; but I fear he is not up to what he was intellectually. He appeared to me to be remarkably vague as to our military dispositions in Egypt, and his views on Indian questions seemed even more nebulous." It is added that it was thought best not to disillusion him as to the real identity of his luncheon guest.

SOMEWHAT of a contradictory complex, it would seem, was the speech made the other evening by Rear Admiral William S. Benson, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., at the services commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine. He first sounded a warning against the foreign influences which, he declared, were threatening the United States, and immediately thereafter attacked the Loyal Coalition, which is founded primarily to offset those very influences against which he had been inveighing. Of course, the real reason is not far to seek, and it was shown clearly in the oblique attack which another speaker at the same meeting made on Rear Admiral William S. Sims, for his friendship toward England. When prejudice blinds the eyes, however, what more natural than that logic should fly out of the window.